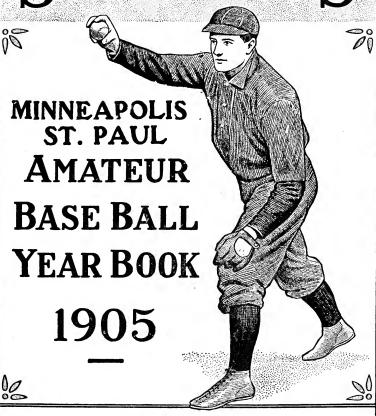
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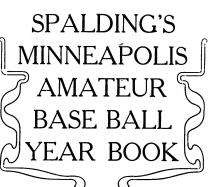
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## Introduction



Amateur base ball enthusiasts of many large cities of the country have been recognized in various publications, dealing with the great national game, but up to this time the players of Minneapolis, St. Paul and the different smaller cities of the Northwest have received but little attention and their deeds of the diamond remain unrecorded, while their victories and defeats are almost entirely forgotten.

Since base ball was first known in the West Minneapolis and St. Paul especially have fostered the spirit of the sport, and generation after generation has been imbued with the same love for that pastime which is dearest to the American heart during the months of the spring, summer and fall. From alley to corner lot, from corner lot to school diamond, and finally to the enclosed parks with a tryout for the "league" team, these young players have gone, and the Twin Cities have added not a few brilliant players to the many who have entertained the American public during the past thirty years.

With the rise of base ball in the large cities came also its introduction to the outlying districts, with the result that a number of very strong teams have been evolved in the different parts of the State. Twenty years ago the Independent teams of the Twin Cities were without question the strongest in this section, but the intense loyalty of the smaller cities to base ball made them strive for the supremacy until they finally became successful.

So, during the past five years such teams as those representing Waseca, Renville, Litchfield, Faribault, Brainerd, St. Cloud, Albert Lea and Stillwater in Minnesota, Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire in Wisconsin, and Webster in South Dakota have practically contested among themselves for the Independent championship of the Northwest, no Twin City team that could even made a fight for the honor appearing until last year.

In 1904 the Java Club, a Minneapolis amateur organization of many years standing, was placed on a semi-professional basis, and competed with the best teams in Minneapolis, Wisconsin and South Dakota, defeating several, breaking even in series with others, but losing decisively to the Webster club when they faced the famous Hildebrand.

In fact, these outlying teams have become so strong and have drawn upon Twin City players to such an extent that semi-professional base ball has not flourished in Minneapolis and St. Paul for several years, the managers of these latter clubs finding it impossible to compete with

the country managers in the matter of inducements for the young players. The intense rivalry between the smaller cities has made it possible for them to maintain substantial funds for the support of their teams, while Twin City managers have faced nothing but certain losses in all their attempts to win the Independent championship of the State.

The formation of the Northern League took from the many Independent teams the greater number of their best men, and the majority of these fellows have remained in professional company. Some, however, have been unsuccessful in their essays on the professional diamond, and have drifted back from time to time, being at once snapped up by the ambitious managers of the Independent teams.

It was due to this fact that the Javas of last year were able to face Eau Claire, Renville and Albert Lea on even terms, for Manager Byrnes of that organization secured many of his players, especially late in the season, from the disbanded National League clubs.

A few years ago, too, the University of Minnesota, Hamline University, St. Thomas Seminary, St. Olaf's Seminary, Carlton University and a few other like institutions took great interest in base ball; and many clever players were developed by the different teams from year to year. The State University, especially, with its hundred or more candidates each spring and its professional coaches, training in a series with the Minneapolis professional club, gave to the minor leagues of this section a steady grist of players, many of whom are still successful, a few having gone as far as the big leagues.

Henry Thielman of St. Cloud was one of these, and, after pitching but fair ball at Minneapolis, this player went East and finally became one of the stars of the Brooklyn National League staff. Hamline gave Lou Drill to the American League, and the other educational institutions gave their share of clever players, the majority of whom went to the Iowa State League, the Northern League and to the many Independent teams of the three or four surrounding States.

But of late years the standard of base ball at the State University and at the smaller institutions has declined. For some reason, never explained, but possibly because of the overshadowing influence of the popularity of foot ball, interest in the national game diminished steadily, with the result that fewer and fewer candidates have appeared for the preliminary practice each spring. The students have refused to support the teams with anything like the old intense college feeling, and thus the burden of the expenses of the clubs has been left to the various athletic associations, foot ball profits of the fall going to meet the annual deficit caused by the fallure of base ball to attract sufficient sums of money for its own support.

This lack of interest has continued to such an extent at the State University that here we find one of the largest educational institutions in the country—a champion in foot ball—without a representative base ball team in 1903, a very half-hearted reorganization in 1904, and no team again for the coming season.

Thus many ambitious amateurs who really learn their first fast base ball during college days, have been deprived of an opportunity to show their ability and undoubtedly a large number of clever players have been lost to the base ball world. This has had its weakening effect on the independent teams of the State, which have been forced to go elsewhere for their men, or accept weaker players in place of those they formerly secured from these sources.

Several very fast teams were developed among the high schools throughout the State, the North High of Minneapolis probably being the best of the Twin City teams. Lake Crystal laid claim to the championship of the State in this class, and seemed to have a fair title, being fortunate in the possession of a remarkable young pitcher, Osgood, who appeared absolutely invincible against the teams he met.

One other class of very strong teams, composed practically of amateurs, has but few representatives in the smaller cities of the State, Minneapolis and St. Paul having by far the best clubs in this division. These were the clubs made up entirely of local players, who did not receive regular pay for their services, as did the members of the Independent teams, their expenses being paid by the large commercial firms whose names they bore.

Two of these teams, the Toczes, promoted by J. E. Rogers and managed by George McNevin, and the Palaces, representing the Palace Clothing Company and managed by Maurice Braman, were easily the superiors of all others in Minneapolis, with the playing strength of the teams equal on paper, although no definite idea as to the comparative strength of the two could be secured, as they did not meet on the diamond

St. Paul had three or four strong teams in this division, the West Publishing Company, the South St. Paul club, the Daniel Sullys and the Matt Hansens easily leading all the others. The first named team was composed of a number of old-timers and played winning ball throughout the season, although the championship was claimed by the Sulleys when the playing year was finished. If this claim of the Sullys was well founded then the St. Paul teams were not on a par with those of Minneapolis, as the Tooze club defeated the St. Paul team easily late in the year. There can be no question that the West and South St. Paul teams were the best in the Saintly City, and on paper either one of these appeared as strong as the corresponding Minneapolis teams. The Hansens played but few games in the city, traveling for the greater part of the season through Wisconsin, where they met with varying success.

All of these clubs, especially the Toozes and Palaces, traveled about the State with great success, and met many Independent teams, winning from some and losing to others, with a slight advantage in favor of the outside teams. The Tooze club and Palaces were about even in games on these trips, and in fact had almost as great success as did

the semi-professional Java nine. At the end of the season the Palaces played the Javas at Minnehaha Park, and were defeated, while the Toozes did not meet the Byrnes organization. In this game between the Javas and Palaces it is but fair to the latter club to say that Gehring, a Northern League star, did the pitching for the Javas, and Braman's men could not find him for anything like a succession of safe hits.

Almost on a par with these clubs, but perhaps slightly below them, were numerous others which claimed large firms as their patrons. Undoubtedly the strongest of these was the Williams Cycle Co. team of Minneapolis, which, managed by Sam J. Coughlin, went through the season with few defeats, after meeting many of the best clubs in the State. The Plymouth Clothing Company's team of the Mill City was successful early in the year, but weakened later, and its best players went to the other good teams of the city.

A simon pure amateur class would contain all the other teams in the Twin Cities, among which are to be found the only organized leagues which existed in Minneapolis and St. Paul last year. The Commercial League of Minneapolis was the strongest of these and was composed of six clubs, with a full set of officers and a regular playing schedule of Saturday games. This league finished its season as planned, the North Star Shoe Company winning the pennant with but three defeats out of fifteen games played.

St. Paul started with a Commercial League, but this organization did not meet with the success of the sister association in Minneapolis. Early in the year the games were followed with some interest, but later this was almost entirely absent and the league did not finish its season as planned. A Boys' League in Minneapolis, fostered by Y. M. C. A. officers, went through the season, but did not attract attention, as the teams were made up of youngsters who were in their first stages of base ball fanaticism.

Although the country teams certainly demonstrated their superiority over those of the city in independent base ball, the amateurs of Minneapolis and St. Paul, including those clubs composed of boys and young men from eighteen to twenty-one years of age, were better generally than those of the smaller towns. In this class the Minneapolis teams again were the stronger, Bachelors, Bistodeans and Fairviews winning the championship in their respective classes.

One other independent team is worthy of notice and this was the Soldiers' Club at Fort Snelling. Ever since troops have been established at the fort strong teams have been organized among the enlisted men, and last year the club was especially successful. It played on even terms with the Javas, and many outlying clubs, and was remarkable for its fast infield play and its strength in the pitching department.

The season of 1905 opens auspiciously for independent and amateur base ball. Interest in the outlying districts last year was so great and

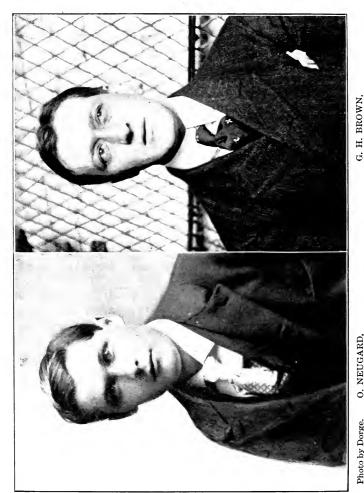
rivalry between the different clubs was so strong that every city, town and hamlet of the Northwest will maintain a team this year. The strong clubs of last year will be strengthened, and already the greater number of players have been signed for these teams, many Twin City men having been engaged.

Webster and Chippewa Falls will have many of their old men back and will fill their vacancies with the best men money can procure. The Javas of Minneapolis are adding many good players to their list, and appear, at this time, to be much better than in 1904. Renville, too, will be in the field, as will in fact every city of any size in the State.

Minneapolis is going amateur base ball mad, and probably hundreds of new teams will take the field this year for the first time. They will range in classes from the nine-year-old claimants for championship honors to the clubs made up of young men who are striving to become known in the base ball world.

Among the new teams to be mentioned are the Lunds, promoted by J. G. Lund of Minneapolis. This gentleman has long been interested in amateur sports and last year a club played under his name with varying success. This year he has determined to put an exceptionally strong team in the field, and under the management of Sam J. Coughlin, practically all of the team is already signed. This will be a semi-professional organization and will be composed chiefly of the leading Minneapolis amateurs. It is the intention of the club to challenge the Javas for the championship of the city, and thus independent base ball will be given new life during the coming season.

But a very few of the many teams of the State have been dwelt upon at length in this little book, which is simply the forerunner of other publications, which shall finally include complete records of all teams in the Northwest. Amateur base ball is becoming such a factor in the sporting life of this section that undoubtedly it will soon become organized and numerous leagues will contest for the championship in their respective classes. The Commercial League of last year proved that organized base ball could be run successfully in the city. There is no reason why the strong teams of Minnesota, Wisconsin and South Dakota should not band together and play a regular schedule just as is done by similar organizations in the East.



President St. Paul Commercial League.

Photo by Dorge. O. NEUGARD,
President Minneapolis Commercial League.

## Commercial League of Minneapolis



The officers of the Commercial League are: President, Ole Newgard, Minneapolis Steel and Machinery Company; Vice-President, Louis Walling, Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce; Secretary, Patrick J. Collins, Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway Company; Treasurer, William Coskran, North Star Shoe Company. Board of Directors: Ralph Fawcett, Patterson-Stevenson Company; George Kunz, Minneapolis Steel and Machinery Company; C. P. Greene, Minneapolis School of Engraving and Watchmaking; Benjamin Condon, Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company; John Ryan, North Star Shoe Company; Louis Walling, Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

## STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
North Star Shoe Company	12	3	.800
Minneapolis and St. Louis	8	6	.571
Minneapolis Steel & Machinery	8	7	.533
Chamber of Commerce	7	7	.500
School of Engraving	5	10	.333
Patterson-Stevenson	4	11	.267

For a number of years the large commercial houses of Minneapolis have put base ball teams in the field, and these have contested among themselves for whatever honors might be attached to a championship, won in an irregular series of games played in a rather hit and miss fashion on whatever corner lot might prove the most handy at the time. These games were played on Saturday afternoons, and although they did not attract as large crowds as did the Sunday games, still each team had a large following and the games between the strongest teams, especially, always were watched by crowds of enthusiastic amateur fans.

For two or three years the teams promoted by the North Star Shoe Company led all others in the city in this class, and this was due to the efforts of a number of very enthusiastic base ball men connected with that institution. They were fortunate in the possession of one or two clever twirlers, who were the equals if not superiors of any amateurs in the city, and the club practiced continually, with the result that its inside play became very fast.

In the winter months of 1903 a league movement was started by the managers of several of these teams, and this resulted in a meeting



NORTH STAR SHOE COMPANY TEAM—1, Nitke; 2, Wirtensohn; 3, Pease, Scorer; 4, Coskran; 5, Grodnick; 6, Flaherty; 7, Nelson; 8, Ryan; 9, Lynch; 10, McCormick, Captain; 11, Hein.

open to representatives of whatever teams might care to affiliate with the proposed organization. A number of clubs responded to the call, and a second meeting was productive of the desired results, officers being elected and committees on rules and schedule being appointed. It was at first proposed to admit eight clubs to the league, but this plan was changed to six at a third meeting, and the league was placed on a working basis with the six clubs which finished the season.

Ole Newgard of the Minneapolis Steel and Machinery Company and one of the best all-round base ball men in the city, was chosen president of the new organization, and Patrick J. Collins, of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway Company was made secretary, both of these men being among the first promoters of the league. Both had been connected with different teams for several years, and each represented the amateur base ball spirit of Minneapolis to an admirable degree. Above all, both were energetic, and it was due greatly to their honest efforts that the league was able to start the season and end it successfully. To the other officers and the several members of the Board of Directors, however, should be given practically as much credit, for every one of these stood for honest base ball, and did everything in their power to make this first move in the direction of organized amateur base ball a success.

With the six clubs definitely decided upon, and the schedule arranged, the first report of the rules committee provoked some little discussion, as one or two rules unusual to amateur base ball were proposed. The committee in its report stated that it was practically impossible for any one of the large houses to maintain a fast team composed wholly of employes and suggested that each club be allowed a certain number of "ringers" or outside players. Each of the different managers present had different ideas as to the number of "ringers" a team should have, while one or two contended that absolutely none should be employed. After a lengthy and somewhat stormy session the directors finally decided to allow each team three outside players, with the provision that any team using more in any game should forfeit this contest.

It was generally admitted among followers of the various clubs that the North Star Shoe Company would be able to put the strongest team in the field, and this was proven in the first game at the opening of the season on May 14, when this club defeated the strong Minneapolis and St. Louis team by a score of 10 to 6. The Steel and Machinery team defeated the Chamber of Commerce that day by a score of 5 to 3, while the School of Engraving won from Patterson-Stevenson 8 to 7.

Play improved steadily and the games were followed with increasing interest, although the North Star team made the race for the pennant a runaway affair from the start. At first the School of Engraving hung to second place tenaciously, but it was soon ousted and the



J. F. RYAN, Mgr. FRED McCORMICK, Capt.

North Star Shoe Co., Minneapolis Commercial League.

Photo by Eggan.

Minneapolis and St. Louis and the Minneapolis Steel and Machinery Company forged into second and third places, finishing in that order. The Chamber of Commerce team played steadily through the year and finished in fourth place with a percentage of .500, while the School of Engraving ended in fifth. Troubles followed the Patterson-Stevenson nine for some time and in the middle of the season the personnel of the club was changed almost entirely, but the reorganization came too late, and the best they could get was last place in the percentage list.

At the beginning of the season the directors of the league decided to offer suitable trophies for the best fielders at their positions, for the leading batters and pitchers, and for the player who scored the greatest number of runs. A prize was also offered for the best utility man, and, to be eligible for these prizes, a player was to engage in at least seven games at one position. This did not apply to the pitchers who were required to pitch in four games. Many of the large firms of the city who did not even have teams in the league donated fine trophies, and these were distributed at the end of the season when the official averages were given out.

Hein, of the North Star Shoe Company, was the best pitcher of the year, for in five games played he was not defeated once. His victories were clearly earned and were clean-cut ones, as he demonstrated his superiority over all his opponents on each one of his appearances in the box. Goulett of the Minneapolis and St. Louis team won four games without losing one, although this twirler was a trifle lucky in keeping his record clean. In one game in which the score was against him, he was taken out in the third innings, and a second twirler, who was substituted, finally pulled out a victory by a close score.

Morris of the Chamber of Commerce club and Ryan of the North Stars each pitched and won one game. Wirtensohn of the North Stars and Carney of the Patterson-Stevenson clubs each pitched in nine games, the former twirler losing but three and thus receiving an average of .667, while the latter twirler is further down the list. Cloutier of the Steel and Machinery team won two and lost one, so he has a percentage equal to that of Wirtensohn, while Condon of the Minneapolis and St. Louis club won five and lost three games.

Several high individual batting records were made, with Finn, second baseman of the School of Engraving, at the top of the list with the remarkable percentage of .463. This player went to the bat forty-one times and made nineteen safe hits, giving him a lead over thirteen points over Dineen, left fielder of the same team. Cole of the St. Louis club batted .444 and Lynch of the North Stars had a percentage of .436, while Walling of the Chamber of Commerce club had a record of .416.

Thus five players of the league batted well over the four hundred mark, while six others were better than three hundred, and still eight others had a percentage of over .250. This is remarkable when the

records of the different pitchers is considered, for big strike-out records prevailed throughout the year. Condon had the record in this regard, for in a game against the North Stars he struck out sixteen of the opposing batters, losing his game, however, because of errors behind him.

INDIVIDUAL	BA	TTING AVEI	RAGI	ES.	
	G.	S. B.	R.	H.	P.C.
Finn	8	41	9	19	.463
Dineen	7	20	3	9	. 450
Cole	9	27	4	12	.444
Lynch	11	39	16	17	.436
Walling	11	48	14	20	.416
Mauren	9	42	14	16	.381
Carpenter	7	34	7	12	.353
Flaherty	10	53	16	18	.340
Bovey	7	36	8	12	.333
Hewitt	10	35	9	11	.314
Sprague	7	23	7	8	.304
McAuliff	8	27	10	8	.296
Fryer	7	31	8	9	.290
G. Johnson	8	52	6	14	.288
Grodnick	11	46	10	13	.283
Taylor	9	40	7	11	.275
Best	9	30	4	8	.266
Newgard	9	48	10	12	.250
Tousineen	7	24	3	6	.250
Smith	12	36	12	8	.222
Keyser	7	32	5	7	.218
Mullane	8	23	4	5	.217
Coskran	9	28	9	6	.214
McNaughton	13	44	6	0	.205
Woodcock	10	36	5	7	.194
S. Johnson	7	36	7	6	.167
LaBelle	8	30	5	5	.167
Gillette	7	23	3	4	.166
Martin	8	30	3	4	.133
Ryan	15	58	20	17	.276
FIELI	OING	AVERAGES	3.		
FII	RST	BASEMEN.			
	G.	P. O.	Α.	$\mathbf{E}.$	P.C.
Coskran	9	43	2	1	.978
Warren	9	79	5	6	.933
SEC	OND	BASEMEN.			
Lynch	11	37	29	2	.971
Sprague	7	10	6	1	.941

SECOND BASEMEN-Continued.						
	G.	P.O.	Α.	E.	P.C.	
Martin	8	23	23	4	.920	
Finn	8	36	12	5	.925	
Frayzer	7	15	23	5	.883	
TH	RD :	BASEMEN.				
Bray	7	16	1.4	3	.909	
Tousineau	7	15	10	4	.862	
Grodnick	11	23	$\frac{16}{26}$	11	.817	
Hewitt	10	10	2	3	.800	
Gillette	7	12	5	7	.708	
	-	HERS.	Ü	•		
			_	^	1 000	
Carpenter	7	43	5	0	1.000	
Fryer	7	44	5	1	.980	
Newgard	9	106	15	3	.976	
Smith	12	86	21	4	.964	
Muliane	8	30	5	4	.897	
s	HOR	TSTOPS.				
Flaherty	10	44	35	3	.963	
Walling	11	18	24	11	.792	
LaBelle	8	17	9	18	. 590	
RIC	нт	FIELDER.				
Best	9	12	3	5	.600	
CEN	TRE	FIELDER				
Woodcock	10	10	0	0	1.000	
LEFT FIELDERS.						
Taylor	9	16	7	2	.940	
McNaughton	13	18	1	3	.864	
McAuliff	8	12	1	3	.812	
Dineen	7	5	2	3	.700	
UTILITY MAN.						
Ryan	15	19	11	14	.767	
	PITO	HERS.				
			Won.	Lost.	P.C.	
Hein				0	1.000	
Gillette				0	1.000	
Morris				0	1.000	
Ryan				0	1.000	
Wirtensohn				3	.667	
Cloutier				1	. 667	
Condon	• • • •		5	3	. 625	

#### PITCHERS-Continued.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Rippe	3	2	.600
Johnson	<b>2</b>	2	.500
Tenney	4	4	.500
Penwell	2	<b>2</b>	.500
Carney	4	5	.444
Moore	3	5	.375
Cunningham	0	1	.000
Nelson	0	1	.000
Violet	0	1	.000
McDougal Phyle	0	1	.000
Severance	0	1	.000
Taylor	0	1	.000
Schrieber	0	2	.000

## St. Paul Teams



With the championship team in the American Association for the season of 1903, St. Paul became greatly interested in base ball during the summer of that year, and when the spring of 1904 came around every amateur in the city was desirous of joining some club that might emulate the professional champions. So early in the season numerous clubs were formed and many good games were played, with the result that four teams easily evinced a superiority over the others.

A Commercial League was organized also, and this started with a wave of enthusiasm that augured great things for organized amateur base ball, but, for many reasons, interest waned during the latter months of the summer and this league did not do as well as the Commercial League in Minneapolis. Just as in 1903, so in 1904, did the St. Paul professional team forge to the front in Association base ball, and the thousands of fans again became so interested in watching the pennant race that they forgot to follow the fortunes of the independent and amateur clubs.

The four teams above mentioned, however, went through the season with as great success as those of Minneapolis, and although fewer games were played in the city, still the showing made against the strong outside clubs was very creditable. To the West Publishing Company and the South St. Paul club must be given the honors for the season, and the claim of the Sullys and Matt Hansens to the championship did not meet with serious consideration from those best posted on amateur base ball in St. Paul.

#### WEST PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Although a definite ranking of the St. Paul clubs for the season of 1904 is impossible, as all of the best clubs did not oppose each other, still it is the opinion of those who were closely allied to amateur base ball that the West team not only was superior on paper, but also finished the season with cleanest record for field play. Made up of a number of minor leagues and independent stars, this club played throughout the season with but three defeats, winning from numerous out of town organizations, and also defeating the Matt Hansens, the only St. Paul club on their schedule.

Murnane and Hoff, who did the pitching for this club, were consist-

ently effective throughout the year, and never were beaten by large scores. In fact the largest number of runs scored off the delivery of either was in a game with the St. Paul professional team, when the latter won by 8 to 4 in an exciting contest. Chippewa Falls defeated them 7 to 4 and Little Falls came off victor with the result 3 to 2, after one of the best played games of the season. As the West team had previously defeated Little Falls 7 to 3, this latter defeat was not considered discreditable, especially as every other game played by the West club ended with the score in its favor.

The line-up was: O'Malley, catcher: Murnane and Hoff, pitchers; Williams, first base: Hoffman, second base: Lynch, third base; Salmon, shortstop: Tucker, left field; Beecher, center field: Morris, right field; Corcoran, manager.

Won—Against North Branch, 4—0; Perth Hill, 9—2; Pine Bluff, 7—6; Eau Claire, 3—1; Hudson, 17—3; West Concord, 11—0; Matt Hansens, 5—4; St. Cloud, 5—3; Little Falls, 7—3.

Lost—To Chippewa Falls, 7—4; St. Paul League, 8—4; Little Falls, 3—2.

A number of minor St. Paul teams were also defeated.

#### MATT HANSEN CLUB.

The Matt Hansen team played the majority of its games outside of St. Paul, but met enough of the city teams so that its position in the comparative rating of the clubs can be approximitely determined. By defeating the South St. Paul club and then losing to the same it thus takes a position on a plane with that organization, while its defeat at the hands of the West Publishing Company would give the latter the St. Paul championship. The Hansens, too, defeated the Dan Sullys, and this not only strengthens their claim to a tie for second place, but makes it certain that the West team was the premier nine of St. Paul in 1904.

The line-up was as follows: Grady, catcher; Dell and LaGere, pltchers; Kellett, first base; La Gere, second base; Mill, third base; McDonough, shortstop; Mahoney, left field; Kryanbohl, center field; Johnson, right field.

Won—Against Dan Sullys, 7—5; Plymouths, 3—1; White Bear, 2—1; South St. Paul, 2—1; Young America, 5—0; Carver, 4—0; Reeves, 5—4; Three A, 5—3.

The club was defeated decisively by Stillwater, 3 to 1, and by the West Publishing Company, 5 to 4.

#### SOUTH ST. PAUL CLUB.

Throughout the season the South St. Paul club was considered one of the most dangerous teams in that city, although the club played inconsistently at times. It took one game from the Hansens and also

lost to that club, both games being closely contested. Late in the season this team reorganized and presented a stronger front than during the spring months, Williams, Lynch and Tucker going from the West team to this organization. McDonough, captain of the reorganized club, was a very clever player at second, and the team won many games during August and September.

The line-up was as follows: Hart, catcher; Williamson and Hoffman, pitchers; Williams, first base; McDonough, second base; Lynch, third base; Larsen, shortstop; Tucker, left field; Hill, center field; Carpenter, right field.

Won—Against Brandon, 12—3; St. Paul Short Hand, 12—1; Morris, 2—1; Matt Hansen, 5—4; Stillwater, 12—7.

Lost—To Chippewa Falls, 7—5; Stillwater, 8—6; Matt Hansen, 2—1.

#### DANIEL SULLYS.

One other team deserving of special mention in the list of St. Paul clubs was that which bore the name of the Daniel Sullys. This club played a very large number of games with city teams and won practically all of them, being defeated by the Hansens and Gophers of St. Paul and the Toozers of Minneapolis.

The line-up was as follows: S. Van Tura, catcher; Guillium and Hansen, pitchers; T. Van Tura, first base; McCarthy, second base; Fitzgerald, shortstop; O'Loughlin, shortstop; Johnson, left field; Rieley, center field; Cosgrove, right field.

Won—Against Golden Bells, 12—4; Plymouths, 9—6, 7—5; Gophers, 3—2; Wright, Barrett & Stillwell, 3—1; Caledonia, 4—1; Blue Caps, 5—1; Three A, 11—0; Reeves, 2—1.

Lost—To Toozes, 8—2; Gophers, 8—7; Matt Hansen, 6—3; Osceola, 5—4; Fairmont, 8—4.



PARLOR TEAM, ST. PAUL—1, Doran; 2, 11, Johnson; 3, Schmidt; 4, Chelgren; 5, J. Johnson; 6, Hanson; 7, St. Germain; S. Skooglun, President; 9, Swanstrom, Manager; 10, Trydill.

### Semi-Professional Base Ball



Interest in base ball was never greater in the smaller cities of Minnesota, Wisconsin and the Dakotas than during the season of 1904, and a large number of very strong clubs were supported by the enthusiastic fans, in spite of the fact that the Northern and Iowa State League had attempted to secure all of the best players at the beginning of the year. In North Dakota the Lisbon team played phenomenal ball, especially late in the season, when the breaking up of one or two Northern League clubs filled the northwest with a number of players who were eager to take on for the remainder of the year. Russ Ford, brother of Gene Ford of the Minneapolis American Association staff, and a great twirier, with several others, were snapped up by Lisbon, and this club was unbeaten during July and August, finally disbanding because it could secure no worthy opponents in its section.

Webster in South Dakota, Renville in Minnesota and Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire in Wisconsin, also had remarkable teams in the field, and games between any one of these clubs always resulted in small scores, because of the phenomenal pitching and fast fielding of the opposing clubs.

The impartial critic of independent base ball would without question place Webster in the first rank because of the pitching of Hildebrand. With this versatile twirler in the box no club in the West, and probably no American Association team, could have a chance to win, because he was invincible. He lost games, but not when any championship was at stake, and was always just a little better than the batter who was opposing him. The club behind him gave him fair support, and contained enough batters to bat out a victory against the best of pitchers.

To Chippewa Falls must be given the second honors, and this club also won because of strength in its pitching staff. George Wilson, the colored pitcher, who has been connected with the best independent teams in the West for years, was the Hildebrand of this organization, and won practically all of this games. He and Hildebrand dld not oppose each other during the year, but the record of the latter pitcher is the better of the two. Wilson did not have the support of Hildebrand, and did not pitch as steadily, when all of the games are considered. The Chippewa Falls pitcher, however, should be given



CHIPPEWA FALLS TEAM—1, Wilson; 2, Dolan; 3, Foster; 4, Plante; 5, Porter, Manager; 6, Madson; 7, Olson; 8, Richard; 9, Dresen, Mascot; 10, Caldwell.

credit for being one of the best general players in the three States, as he batted over the three hundred mark, and fielded his position in faultless fashion.

Below these two clubs come a large number of teams of about equal strength. Eau Claire had a very fast fielding team, but was weak at the bat, winning its games through the ability of Speiser in the box. Speiser pitched such consistent ball as to attract the attention of professional managers and he will play in the Iowa State League this year. With Eau Claire should be classed the Javas of Minneapolls, Renville, Stillwater, and Fort Snelling, such clubs as Faribault, Osceola, Arlington Mankato and St. Cloud being below the first named.

#### WEBSTER, CHAMPIONS OF THREE STATES.

One great player was responsible for the success of the Webster team in 1904, and this was "Doc" Hildebrand, the famous pitcher and former Princeton foot ball leader who was practically invincible as a twirler during the past season. It was his pitching that gave his team confidence, and although this club contained many great semi-professionals to whom should be given credit for the many victories, still it is improbable that they would even have been noticed had it not been for Hildebrand.

In fielding the Webster club was undoubtedly excelled by Eau Claire and the Fort Snelling club, but in the pitching and batting departments the South Dakotans were head and shoulders above all other organizations of South Dakota, Minnesota and Western Wisconsin. They not only had Hildebrand on whom to rely in pitching, but also retained Erickson, the star Delano, Minn., twirler, who pitched wonderful ball in the majority of his games.

Webster defeated both the Javas and Palaces of Minneapolis decisively and won the majority of its games from the teams of the smaller cities. A long series was played with Renville, with the greater number of victories going to the Webster team, while all of the South Dakota semi-professionals were defeated easily. The club will be continued this year, with the probability that Hildebrand will again do the pitching. The graduation of several of the players into faster company will weaken it considerably, but the enthusiasm of the western city will undoubtedly enable it to secure plenty of fast men to take their places.

#### CHIPPEWA FALLS, WIS., TEAM.

The base ball season for 1904 was the most successful in the history of the Chippewa Falls Base Ball Association. The Chippewa Gotzians played 51 games. Of this number they lost 13 and won 38, which means a percentage of .745. The total score for the Gotzians was 278 and for the opponents, 157. From the showing that the Gotzians



RENVILLE TEAM—1, Woods; 2, Jones; 3, Wakefield; 4, Cruickshanks; 5, Edwards; 6, Davis; 7, Stabeck, Manager; 8, Richardson; 9, Sturgeon; 10, Kurke; 11, Finnegan; 12, Holland.

made they won without question the title of the champion independent base ball team of Wisconsin. The outlook for this year is very good, Manager Porter having signed a number of fast players.

Following is the list of games played last season:

 $\begin{array}{c} \text{Won-Against Gotham City, 8-3, 6-1, 7-6; Crookston, 3-2: Eau} \\ \text{Claire, } 13-9, \ 1-0; \ \text{St. Paul Gotzians, } 8-1; \ \text{West Publishing Co., } \\ 10-0; \ \text{Blair, } 7-2; \ \text{Hudson, } 7-1; \ \text{Eau Clair, } 7-3, \ 6-4, \ 2-0, \\ 7-3; \ \text{Renville, } 9-7, \ 5-3, \ 7-3, \ 5-2, \ 4-3; \ \text{Minneapolis Javas, } \\ 6-1; \ \text{Eau Claire, } 1-0, \ 2-1; \ \text{Renville, } 4-3, \ 11-5; \ \text{Eau Claire, } \\ 10-9; \ \text{Minneapolis Toozes, } 11-3; \ \text{Renville, } 10-2, \ 7-3, \ 3-2, \ 7-6, \\ 2-1; \ \text{Minneapolis Javas, } 8-3; \ \text{Blair, } 9-0; \ \text{Marshfield, } 9-1, \ 2-0; \\ \text{Stevens Point, } 12-0; \ \text{Eau Claire, } 2-1, \ 8-1; \ \text{All Stars, } 9-2. \\ \end{array}$ 

Lost—To Duluth, 6—14; Eau Claire, 1—3, 3—9, 3—4, 0—3, 1—6; Renville, 1—2; Iludson, 5—7; Renville, 0—1, 2—5, 1—4, 1—2.

#### RENVILLE.

Renville, under the management of J. M. Stabeck, developed a remarkable team last year, which, after playing a harder schedule than any other team in its class, came off with an enviable record, winning 67 out of 92 games played, and took its place in the front ranks of Independent clubs. This team was successful because of the magnificent support which it received from the people of Renville, who contributed liberally to the fund which enabled the management to secure the players it desired.

The line-up was as follows: Jones and Holland, pitchers and out-fielders: Finnegan, pitcher and third base: Noyes and Kurke, catchers; Wakefield, first base; Richardson, second base; Mille, short stop; Thompson, third base.

#### EAU CLAIRE.

The championship of western Wisconsin lay between two teams throughout the season of 1904, and Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire were intensely wrought up over every game of ball that was played between these two leading teams. With Wilson and Speiser opposing each other in the box, the games were usually in doubt until the final put-out was made, and such was the feeling that some games were claimed by both teams, after several umpires had been used and proved unsatisfactory.

With Chippewa better at the bat, the Eau Claire club demonstrated its superiority in the field in every one of the games, and undoubtedly led all other teams in this regard. Bersten at second base was the fastest man who played Independent base ball last year, while Baker at third and Parker at short were almost in his class.

Two games were played with the Java club and the teams spllt evenly, Eau Claire winning the first by a score of 13 to 12, while the



ARLINGTON TEAM.

Javas took the second 3 to 2. This second game was a great contest with Speiser and Russ Ford the opposing pitchers. With the score a tie in the second inning neither club scored until the Javas made the winning run in the ninth. Speiser allowing a hit after he had hit Corrigan with a pitched ball.

The line-up: O'Donnell, left field; Baker, third base; Parker, short-stop; Bersten, second base; Dolan, catcher; Selbraa, first base; Bailey, right field; Standt, center field; Speiser, pitcher; Poney.

#### MANKATO.

One of the strongest purely local teams in southern Minnesota was that managed and captained by Walter Plymat at Mankato, this club going through the year with a fair record, after meeting some of the best clubs in its section. With the exception of Plymat, the club was composed entirely of amateurs, and could not be ranked with such teams as Renville, that hired all or nearly all of their men.

Plymat made his real start in fast base ball at the University of Minnesota, where he played third base on the best team the State institution has had in years. He was always considered a heady player, a fair hitter, and particularly dangerous on the bases. He played semi-professional ball after leaving college for a year or two, but continued his residence in Mankato, and has since been identified with base ball interests in that city.

The line-up: Krost, catcher: McCollom and Sheldon, pitchers; Plymat, first base; Effer, first base; Giblin, second base; Agnew, third base; Plymat, shortstop; G. Sheldon, left field; C. McCollom, center field; Rabe, right field; Hennessey, utility.

Won—Against Javas, 4-3; Stillwater, 6-2; St. James, 14-2; Madelia, 5-6.

Lost—To Javas, 5—9, 6—10; Stillwater, 9—10, 5—7; St. James, 2—3.

#### ARLINGTON.

Few teams in the State played a longer schedule during 1904 than did the Arlington club, and none came off with a better record. Out of 21 games played, 17 resulted in victories, and many of these with decisive scores over clubs that were recognized as being among the best.

The line-up: Timm, catcher; Noack, Angerhofer and Streissguth, pitchers; Asal, first base; Wallin, second base; Muckenpoeller, third base; Casta, shortstop; McGovern, left field; Menschke, right field; Angerhofer, center field.

Won—Against Green Isle, 13—8; New Auburn, 11—5; Gibbon, 9—3; Apex, 6—2; Gaylord, 9—3; Winthrop, 10—6; Blue Labels, 6—5; Green Isle, 18—1; Morton, 16—1; New Auburn, 4—1; Gibbon, 16—1;



B. FLECKENSTEIN BREWING COMPANY TEAM -1, Flynn, Secretary; 2, Fleckenstein, Treasurer; 3, Ruge, Manager; 4, Saunders; 5, Japps; 6, McCarthy; 7, Aberly; 8, Flynn; 9, Wester; 10, Brower; 11, Shell; 12, McCleary.

Green Isle, 10-9; Henderson, 8-3; Green Isle, 13-4; Bistodeau, 5-4; Green Isle, 18-1; Young America, 9-4.

Lost—To Apex, 10—11 (11 innings); Renville, 1—17; Gaylord, 9—10; Winthrop, 3—4.

#### LISBON, N. D.

The Lisbon base ball team was a unique figure in base ball circles in 1904. On July 1 the team started out to make a tour of the State, the best salaried teams of which were met and defeated, and the strong Bismarck aggregation was beaten seven out of a series of nine games for the championship of North Dakota. Lisbon also shut out the fast Renville team in a 15-inning game at Wahpeton, July 15, 1904, and played the Fargo League, losing by a score of 3 to 2. Out of 28 games played on the tour Lisbon won 22.

The following is a list of the players and their positions: Hanson and Hanson, pitchers; Mehl, pitcher and third base: Mohr, pitcher and second base; Ford, pitcher; Greibbler, catcher; Buckwalter, catcher and first base: White, shortstop and captain: Peterson, left field; Skanter, center field; Peterman, right field; Conklin, left field.

#### SIBLEY COUNTY LEAGUE.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Arlington	10	8	2	.800
Gibbon	10	6	4	.600
Green Isle	10	5	5	.500
Winthrop	10	5	5	.500
Gaylord	10	4	6	.400
New Auburn	10	2	8	.200

#### ERNEST FLECKENSTEIN BREWING CO., FARIBAULT.

Won—Against Shattuck School, 7—5; Toozes, 8—7; Edward Woods Co., 6—4; Apex, 4—2; Palace, 5—2; Thies, 8—2; Golden Bells, 6—3, 11—2; Plymouth, 8—1; Blue Labels, 7—5, 6—1; Daniel Sullys, 8—4; Northfield, 3—1, 4—0; Mankato, 9—0; Austin, 7—0; Albert Lea, 5—1; Lindenbergers, 7—4.

Lost—To Palace, 5—12, 0—3; Golden Bells, 0—1; Albert Lea, 2—4; Red Wing, 2—5.

#### YOUNG AMERICAS.

Won—Against Plato, 11—1; Waconia, 12—3; Boston Bloomers, 19—8; Clarkin Bros., St. Paul, 12—4; Foley Bros. and Kelly, 4—3; Waconia, 8—7 (10 innings); Glencoe, 10—4, 6—4; Hutchison, 17—8;



YOUNG AMERICA—1, Funk; 2, Hartelt; 3, Martin, Secretary: 4, Klobe, Captain; 5, Stolz; 6, Heimkes, O.; 7, Bredenhagen; 8, Truwe, Manager; 9, Rausch, President; 10, Mayer; 11, Lawton; 12, Heimkes, J.

Chaska, 14-2; Winthrop, 19-0; Gaylord, 6-0; Glencoe, 13-7; Cortlands, St. Paul, 5-4; Assumption, 3-2.

Lost—To Waconia, 5—7; Carver, 6—7, 9—3; Edwards. Wood & Co., 4—9; Hutchinson, 5—10; Matt Hansen, 1—5; Arlington, 5—9. Tied—With Boston Bloomers, 16—16.

#### GAYLORD.

Won—Against New Ulm, 10—5; Winthrop, 11—5, 6—5; New Auburn, 7—4; Gibbon, 2—1; Arlington, 10—9 (11 innings); New Auburn, 4—2, 2—0; Le Suer, 7—4.

Lost—To Gibbon, 4-7; Winthrop, 5-1; Green Isle, 10-9 (10 innings); Arlington, 9-3; Young America, 5-0.



GAYLORD TEAM—1, Paul, Jack; 2, Schnobrich; 3, Wallin, Manager; 4, Strickland; 5, Groetsch; 6, Vrandorfer; 7, Connick; 8, Pape; 9, Dies; 10, Becker; 11, Spellman, Mascot; 12, Paul, Henry; 13, Borger, Scorer.

## Leading Minneapolis Teams



Of Minneapolis amateur and independent base ball but little remains to be said. The records of the teams speak for themselves, and taken as a whole these were very creditable. With the addition of a number of Northern Leaguers to their playing strength, the Javas were undoubtedly the strongest club in the city, while the amateur honors lay between the Palaces and Toozes, with the Williams team perhaps having a slight claim to equality with these two.

It would be almost impossible to rank the purely amateur clubs as many of them did not meet during the year. The Bachelors and Bistodeaus were very close to the Williams team, while the Fairviews, Wilmots and a large number of others follow them closely.

All of these clubs will play again in 1905, and from present indications Minneapolis will have more amateur base ball than ever before. An athletic association formed recently under the name of the J. M. Thies club, is to have a grounds at Broadway and Central, and will erect grand-stands and bleachers for the use of amateur fans. This association will have a good team in the field, and will attempt to organize the strongest clubs of the city to some extent.

#### THE JAVAS.

Organized as a seventeen-year-old club in 1900 from the combination of two clubs, the Minneapolis Grays and the Independents, the Java team continued for four years as a purely amateur organization, and won the championship in its class each succeeding year. With its grounds at Bryn Mawr this club attracted a large following as the majority of the original players remained on the team from year to year, and a large number of exciting games were played each season both in and out of the city.

During the winter months of 1903-04 Ed Byrnes, an enthusiastic follower of the club, was chosen manager for the ensuing season, and he at once formulated plans for the organization of a strong semi-professional team, intending to retain as many of the old Java players as showed themselves fast enough for the new company.

The 1905 line-up will be: Kinkel and Mullane, catchers; Van Nier, Goff and Murnane, pitchers; Williams, first base; Hoke, second base;



THE PALACE TEAM.

Kehoe, Byrnes, Bray and Linde, shortstop and third base; Avery, Grodnick and Clark, outfield.

The result of games won and lost follows:

Won—Against Mankato, 8—4, 7—5; Ft. Snelling, 8—5; Osceola, 1—0; Renville, 5—4 (10 innings); Eau Claire, 3—1; Hopkins, 9—2, 14—8; Palace, 8—4.

Lost—To Mankato, 3—4; Ft. Snelling, 5—6 (14 innings); Duluth, 3—6; Renville, 8—9; Eau Claire, 11—12; Webster, 3—5; Stillwater, 8—9, 9—10, 4—7; Chippewa, 1—3.

Javas also played a tie game with Renville, score remaining at 2-2.

### PALACE CLOTHING COMPANY.

For sixteen years the Palace Clothing Company has put an amateur team in the field and this Minneapolis organization has continually been one of the strongest in the State. M. L. Rothschild and D. Simons of the Palace firm are enthusiastic base ball men, and they have given the succeeding managers of these teams every opportunity to secure the best players in this section of the northwest.

Maurice Braman, manager of the club in 1903, was chosen manager again in 1904, and it was greatly due to his energy that the club attained such a surprising degree of success. Braman not only had a good eye for ball players, but was fair with his men, and he was able to get absolutely the best out of them every moment they appeared on the diamond. He was the manager of his team in fact as well as in name, and no club of the State had a better reputation for clean-cut and honest base ball than did the Palaces.

With the Toozes the Palaces claimed the amateur championship of the city at the end of the season, comparative scores being brought forward by each team in support of its claim. The clubs did not meet, however, and the amateur title was not decided, as no choice could be made between the two. During the coming season if both clubs continue, as seems probable, a game will be arranged and should prove one of the most interesting contests of the year.

The line-up: Mertz, catcher; Rennix and Getty, pitchers; Kayser, first base; Burns, second base; Danaher, third base; Condon, short-stop Commers, left field; Newgard, center field; Grednick, right field.

The results of season's games follow:

Won—Against Stillwater, 2—1, 5—3, 4—2 (called in fifth inning); Faribault, 3—0, 12-5; Redwing, 12-1, 8-5; Appleton, 4-3; White Bear, 6-5; St. Cloud, 2-1; Albert Lea, 5-3; La Crosse, 5-4.

Of these victories five were extra inning contests.

Lost—To Montevideo, 1—2: Webster, 2—6; Faribault, 2—5; Pine City, 1—2: Sauk Centre, 7—8.

Å 4 to 4 tie was played with Eau Claire. The Montevideo game was of fourteen innings.



### TOOZE BASE BALL CLUB.

Among the Minneapolis amateur teams none has had greater success during the past few years than the Toozes, managed by George McNevin. This club has steadily been composed of Minneapolis players, who have met and defeated the best teams in Minnesota and Wisconsin, and who have been willing at all times to defend the title of champions of the Twin Cities, which they have claimed.

With many of the best known local players on its list this team has always been a popular one with amateur fans, especially since practically the same team has played each succeeding year with a constantly increasing measure of success.

The line-up follows: Geist, catcher; Reese and McDonald, pitchers; Flaherty, first base; Lynch, second base; Lyons, third base; Hill, shortstop; J. Reese, left field; Kaltenbach, center field; Williams, right field.

The results of the season's games:

Won—Against Hopkins, 13—10; St. Cloud, 10—5; Ashland, 10—7, 2—1; White Bear, 7—6; Menomonie, 11—6; Hopkins, 8—6; Dan Sullys, 8—2; Delano, 9—8; Eau Claire, 7—3.

Lost—To Eau Claire, 2—13, 2—3; Stillwater, 7—3; Chippewa, 2—3; Faribault, 7—8.

The Tooze club also played a tie game with Osceola, the score remaining 4 to 4 when the game was called.

### WILMOT TEAM.

The 1904 record of the Wilmots' season is as follows:

Won—Against Pickets, 5—3: Island Cycle, 9—5, 19—7; Minnehaha, 10—5, 4—2; Ecklunds, 8—6; Winthrop, 2—1, 5—4; Redwood Falls, 3—2; Minneapolis Millers, 10—1; Tigers, 24—3; Camdens, 10—4; Alfalfa, 16—4; Bridal Veil, 8—4; Victorias, 12—6; Fairviews, 13—4; Barnard Painters, 14—4; Bloomingtons, 9—3; Holtzermans, 13—3.

Lost—To Fairviews, 3-12, 6-9; H. C. S., 8-12, 9-19; Minneapolis Grays, 4-9; Redwood Falls, 4-8; Bistodeaus, 8-9; Minnehahas, 4-5.

#### VICTORIAS.

The record for 1904:

Won—Against Nagels, 12-7; Tigers, 10-7; Ceorge Starrs, 22-1; Minnehaha, 9-6; Farmington, 6-5; Rosemount, 18-1; Barnard Painters, 12-2; Holtzermans, 5-4.

Lost—To Minneapolis Grays, 10-11; Camdens, 1-2; Wilmots, 6-12; Island Cycle, 6-7.

WILMOT TEAM.

#### MINNEHALIAS.

Won—Against Holtzermans, 19—9; Wilmots, 9—0; Tigers, 16—5; Northern Display, 14—5; Tigers, 9—6; St. Paul Carmens, 16—1; Wilmots, 5—4; Lund Land, 9—5; Dahls, 9—4; Plymouth, 9—0; Holtzermans, 2—0; Lauritzen Malt Co., 10—6.

Lost—To Island Cycle Co., 6-12; Camdens, 3-10; Victorias, 5-8; Holtzermans, 5-16; W. S. Nott Co., 3-5; Bridal Veil, 2-4; Wilmots, 2-4.

### CAMDENS.

Won—Against Hymans, 15—4; Millers, 13—0; Victorias, 4—3; Fairviews, 4—2; Ossee, 10—2; Holtzermans, 8—4; Minneapolis Grays, 10—2; C. O. F., 15—6; St. Paul Palace, 12—1.

Lost—To Island Cycle, 11—12; Holtzermans, 6—8; Wilmots, 8—11; J. H. Thies, 5—6; Bistodeau, 4—8.

## NAGELS.

Won—Against New Ulm, 16—6; Crystals, 16—3, 9—3; W. C. Fust, 7—5, 5—4; Rickert Arcade, 17—2; J. P. Vos, 26—3; Kennedys, 29—2; Robertsons, 16—8, 9—5; Westins, 26—4; Bentson, 9—4.

Lost-To Victorias, 4-7: Wayzata, 6-8.

### SOUTH DAKOTA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Won—Against Madison, 10—9; Bruce. 18—5; Yankton College. 7—5. Lost—To Madison, 3—1; Volga, 7—4; Flandreau Indians, 8—2, 7—6.

### PILLSBURY ACADEMY.

Won—Against Rochester High School, 12—5; Austin Normal School, 10—6; Faribault High School, 13—7; Owatonna High School, 15—5; Co. I. M. N. G., 13—4.

Lost-To Lake Crystal High School, 7-1.

### CONCORDIA COLLEGE.

Won—Against Moorhead High School, 12—9, 10—9, 9—5; Agricultural College, 5—4: Aakers Business College, 8—7; Fergus High School, 14—5; Alumni, 5—0; Cooperstown, 8—7.

Lost—To Moorhead Stars, 5—14, 6—9; Agricultural College, 4—7; Park Region College, 1—17; Fergus Falls High School, 5—13; Binford, 6—7; Hanniford, 3—4.

Tied-With Douglas Terrace, 5-5.



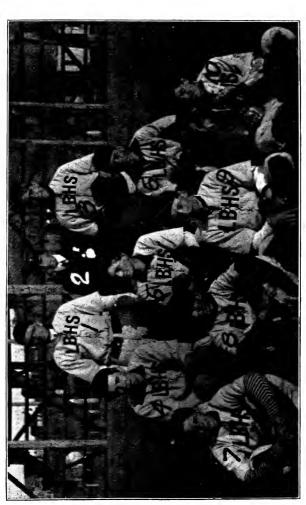
CAMDEN TEAM.



PILLSBURY ACADEMY TEAM—1, Shepherd; 2, Sawyer; 3, Porter; 4, Parker; 5, Bergendahe; 6, Eby, Captain; 7. Smith; 8, Rickert, Manager; 9, Nichols; 10, Taylor; 11, Mosher.



SOUTHI DAKOTA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE TEAM—1, Turthe; 2, Robberts; 3, Tree, Coach; 4, Hoy; 5, Koch; 6, Boyd, T.; 7, Sawyer; 8, Frick, Manager; 9, Boyd, W., Captain; 10, Murphy; 11, Allison; 12, Phytis; 13, Hooker.



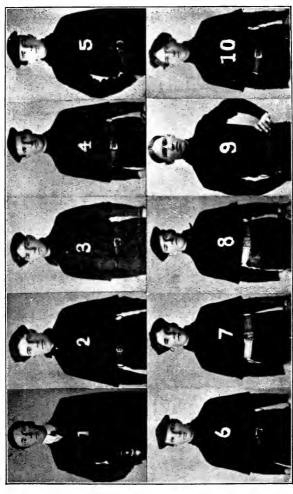
LAKE BENTON HIGH SCHOOL TEAM—1, Strong; 2, Larson, Manager; 3, Bradley, B.; 4, Bradley, L.; 5, Cooley; 6, Hoyt; 7, Gibe; 8, Rush; 9, Soderfind; 10, Funk, Captain.



PLAINVIEW HIGH SCHOOL TEAM—1, Adams, Umpire: 2, Fisk: 3, Lahey: 4, Skorupinski: 5, Hollenbeck: 6, Vermylia: 7, Letz, P.: 8, Helgerson; 9, Fisk, I.: 10, Letz, J.: 11, Groe.



ST. OLAF COLLEGE TEAM—1, Trygstad; 2, Benson; 3, Hertsgard; 4, Mellby, Prof., Athletic Adviser; 5, Boe; 6, Johnson; 7, Tosseland; 8, Sattre; 9, Lysne; 10, Grunderson; 11, Brenna, Captain; 12, Fardahl; 13, Norby.



YANKTON COLLEGE TEAM—1, Griffin, Coach; 2, Roberts; 3, Allen; 4, Thornton; 5, Beyer; 6, Finger; 7, Waterbury; 8, Armin; 9, Nelson; 10, Frisbie.



CONCORDIA COLLEGE TEAM-1, Olson: 2. Ness; 3, Ellingson; 4, Hellerud, J.: 5. Reah; 6, Gaarder; 7, Nerby; 8, Kjørsvik, Manager; 9, Lutness; 10, Berg; 11, Hellerud, O.: 12, Haga; 13, Thorn; 14, Gratias.

BISTODEAUS TEAM.

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PLATO TEAM—1, Minder, Geo., Manager; 2, Knoerr; 3, Minder, A. F.; 4, Mohlman; 5, Graupmann, W. D., Scorer; 6, Olson; 7, McKenzie; 8, Kimpel; 9, Graupmann, J. D.; 10, Graupmann, J. H.; 11, Treadwell; 12, Gentz, Mascot; 13, Bergman.



LITTLE FALLS GOLD DUST TEAM—I, Dasaly, Manager: 2, Adams; 3, Sylvester: 4, Murphy. 5, Ferrel; 6, Holst; 7, Rosch; 8, St. John; 9, Wulling; 10, Bourassa; 11, Swindell; 12, Griesh; 13, Newman.

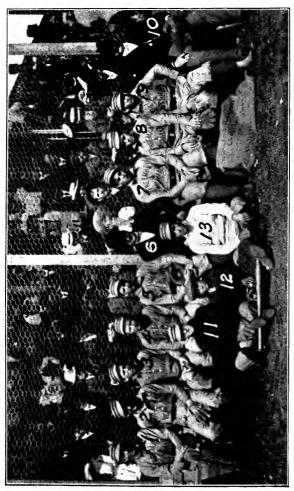




BRAINERD'S TEAM—1, Campbell, Manager: 2, Templeton; 3, Boyle, Jno.; 4, Murphy; 5, McClary; 6, Senti; 7, Boyle, P. V.; 8, Boyle, Jas.; 9, Roderlek; 10, Matreson; 11, Boyle, Ed.; 12, Henstead, Mascot.



WILLIAMS CYCLE CO, TEAM—1, McNaughton; 2, Kortak; 3, Cole; 4, McNaughton, Scorer; 5, Leslie; 6, Phyle, J.; 7, Carlisle; 8, Price; 9, Coughlin, Manager; 10, Kinkle; 11, Matson; 12, Phyle, C.; 13, McNaughton, N



FREEMAN WIEHMAN TEAM—I, Braun; 2. Meiss, W.; 3. Bryan; 4. Lawrence; 5. Mitton; 6. Freeman, Manager; T. Fekes; 8. Jacobs, 9, Gillis, W.; 10. Purcell, Secretary and Treasurer; 11, Steinrson; 12, Gillis, R., Mascot; 13, Meiss, P., Captain.



DANOTA WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY TEAM—1, Williams: 2, Christensen; 3, Quornberg: 4, Davis, R.; 5, Hitlebridle: 6, Markle, Coach; 7, Johnson, O.; S, Vambervort: 9, Davis, L.; 10, Wendelken, Captain: 11, Vessy; 12, Johnson, H.; 13, Hardy: 14, Disbrow: 15, Smith.



SPRING PARK TEAM—1, Thorsen, H., Captain; 2, Thorsen, C.; 3, Metovern, Manager; 4, Olsen; 5, Goodspeed; 6, Anderson; 7, Catfleish; 8, Donivan; 9, Kreuzer; 10, Clayton; 11, Bennett.





ST. JAMES' TEAM.



BY

## HENRY CHADWICK

"The Father of Base Ball"

Written especially for Spalding's Amateur Base Ball Year Book



HENRY CHADWICK
"The Father of Base Ball"
Taken in His Fiftleth Year-1873

## Advice to Amateurs



A base ball guide without chapters giving special instructions on the points of the game would be no guide to the game at all. In this new guide, written especially for amateurs, we propose to introduce a "chapter of base," and hence we give below a series of instructive chapters devoted to the important subjects of Pitching, Batting, Fielding and Pase Running, in the form of "How to Play the Points" in each special department.

# Points of Play in Pitching

Of the four departments of the game of base ball, viz., pitching, batting, fielding, and base running, the delivery of the ball to the bat is the most important; and in his method of delivery the pitcher has the option, either of "tossing" or "jerking" the ball to the batsman, or of delivering it to him by the "underhand" or "overhand" throw. He also has the option of using the "round arm" form of delivery, as in the case of the bowler in cricket; the latter form, however, being rarely used. With the choice of such a variety of forms of delivery at command, it will be seen that the pitcher only needs to attain that degree of proficiency in pitching which will give him perfect control of the ball as regards accuracy of aim, and the power to impart that rotary motion to the ball which yields the puzzling "curve" to his delivery, to place him in the position of being able to take every advantage of the additional aid skilled strategy will give him, in fully acquiring the knowledge of scientific pitching.

No pitcher can ever excel in the art who is not more or less of a strategist in his work. He may be able to send in the ball to the bat with unwonted speed, and also to add the "curve" to his delivery, and yet, from his ignorance, or neglect of strategic play.—or what is technically known as "headwork"—in his position, he will rank only as a second-rate player in the "box." So far as it applies to pitching, the elements of strategic play may be summed up as follows:

First, to deceive the eye of the batsman in regard to the character of the pitching he faces, as to its being fast or slow, straight or curved. Second, to puzzle his judgment in reference to the direction

of the coming ball, as to its being higher or lower than the height he wants it. Third, to watch the batsman closely so as to take prompt advantage of his being temporarily "out of form" for effective batting; and lastly, to tempt him to hit at a ball so as to send it high to the outfield, where the pitcher has placed one or two fielders ready to catch it.

A pitcher who never resorts to strategy in his method of delivery will go on, inning after inning, sending in the ball with all the speed at his command, without thinking of anything but "pace" and the "curve" as elements of success in his work. Such pitchers are mere machines in their position, and in comparison with those who disguise their "change of pace," watch the batsman closely, as to his strong and weak points, and who use "headwork" in their pitching, the mere swift curve pitcher is nowhere in his efforts to outwit his batting opponents.

Another important essential in the art of pitching is the physical endurance to withstand the fatigue of the work of swift pitching, as also the pluck and nerve to face the hot fire of balls from skilled and experienced batsmen, not forgetting the control of temper to bear up against a severe attack of base hit punishment; and especially the necessity for the pitcher to refrain from the gross folly of disputing the decisions of the umpire or called balls and strikes, which latter piece of stupidity causes him to lose his temper, and with it the judgment and coolness so essential to his success as a pitcher.

Every pitcher, no matter what his ability "in the box" may be in other respects, must possess thorough command of the ball in delivery, or otherwise he will fail. This control of the ball is especially necessary in the use of the curve.

## THE POINT OF SPEED IN DELIVERY.

The effectiveness of mere speed in pitching depends largely upon the character of the batting the pitcher has to face, and also upon the ability of the catcher to stand the hot fire of the delivery. Weak and timid batsmen who fear the speed of the pitching too much to be able to use their judgment in facing it, and who only think of the best way to avoid being hit, can readily be intimidated by very swift pitching so as to be struck out with ease. But when a nervy, plucky batsman faces a swift delivery, and brings his judgment to bear on the tactics of the attacking force, it is found that mere speed costs more in wild pitches, and called and passed balls than it yields in outs or strikes. Besides which, such class of batsmen frequently find opportunities to punish the mere swift pitching by quick wrist-play batting long before the third strike is called from it. In fact, speed in delivery is only advantageous when it is made part and parcel of strategic work in pitching, and not when it is the only feature of a pitcher's work in the "box."

### THE POINT OF PITCHING FOR CATCHES.

It is frequently a good point for a pitcher to play to pitch for catches, that is, to send in good balls to the bat which will tempt the batsmen to hit them high in the air, and then lay his fielders out for catches. Care, however, needs to be taken in playing this point, so as to be pretty certain that the pitching is faced by a poorer class of batsmen than ordinary. It won't do to try this dodge on first-class batsmen, for it would be soon taken advantage of and at considerable cost of base hits and earned runs. The batsmen most likely to fall into a trap of this kind are those of the class of "sluggers" who go in for "home runs" at all costs. Those who wait for good balls and who are content with earning a single base by their hits, are not a safe class of batsmen to pitch to for catches. With the heavy-hitting class, however, it is a pretty safe game to play.

#### THE POINT OF DISGUISED CHANGE OF PACE.

One of the most effective points of play in pitching is a well disguised change of pace in delivery. Nothing bothers a batsman more than to be prepared to strike quickly at a swiftly-pitched ball only to find that his stroke has been too quick to meet the ball squarely on the face of the bat, owing to the ressened speed of its delivery. The same, too, when in anticipation of a slow or medium-paced ball he hits right out from the shoulder, only to see the ball flash by his bat at the utmost speed of the pitcher. It requires a keen-sighted, nervy, and experienced batsman to be ready to meet a well disguised change of pace with any effect.

Of course, it will not do for the pitcher to openly make a change in the speed of the ball; as all its effectiveness lies in his deceiving the judgment of the batsman as to the "pace" of the ball. To make the preliminary movements of a swift delivery, and then to be able to suddenly lessen the strength of the throw, without any apparent change of motion in the act of throwing, is not a very easy task. It can be done, however, and has been, and with telling effect on the large majority of batsmen. It is an especially effective point when facing one of the class of heavy hitting batsmen, the regular "slugging" home-run hitters, who, as a general rule, know rather less about scientific batting than the youngsters of a schoolboy nine.

## THE POINT OF STUDYING THE BATSMAN'S WAYS.

The moment a strategic pitcher faces a batting opponent he begins to study up the peculiar manner in which he holds his bat; also the character of the batsman's stroke, to see whether he swings his bat forward with a sharp, quick wrist stroke, or in the "slugging" style of hitting, from the shoulder. Another strong point in strategic play in pitching is to avoid letting his opponent see that he is "rattled" by base-hit punishment. To appear cool and indifferent to

such an attack requires lots of nerve, but it is what the pitcher should strive to do at such a time. And, by the way, this term "punishment" does not include hits made off his pitching which afford chances for outs, but only earned base hits, and those only which are earned without the aid of stolen bases or of fielding or "battery" errors; nor those from base hits scored after the pitcher has given his fielders three chances for outs which have not been accepted.

### THE POINT OF CONTROLLING A QUICK TEMPER.

Let every pitcher in the arena bear in mind the important fact that without thorough centrol of temper in his position, he can never succeed in being a successful strategist in the "box."

Giving way to one's temper is folly in every player, no matter what his position in the team may be; but it is downright stupidity on the part of a pitcher, especially when he does it in the form of "kicking" against the umpire's decisions on "called balls" and "strikes," for his loss of temper involves the loss of his judgment, and with it a failure to play strategic points skilfully.

As a matter of instructive information on pitching, we give below an article on "Points in Pitching," written for the Sporting Lift, Philadelphia, in which paper it appeared on March 25, 1905. Nichols said:

"A man has to have several qualities to stay in the game actively as long as I have, but I think the principal thing that I have never been afraid to let the batsman hit the ball. I always remember the fact that a good batsman cannot put more than one in three pitched balls safe, a poor batsman one in four, or even less. I never throw my arm of trying to strike out a man. It is mighty hard to fan a good hitter, and it doesn't pay to try it on a poor one. I let them hit it, but try to keep them from hitting safe, never forgetting that I have eight men with me who are just as eager as I am to retire the batter.

"Years ago I practiced and developed a high jump ball, one that passes over the plate at a man's shoulder and changes its course ever so slightly as it passes him. It is a hard ball to hit safe. To make a hard hit the batsman must meet the ball squarely in the center, and my aim has always been to keep him from doing that. If he hits under it the result is a fly that can almost surely be gobbled up by one of the fielders. If he hits it on top the ball goes on the ground to one of the infielders. While this jump ball has been my most effective argument I never worked it to death.

"My policy has always been to keep the batter guessing. A good hitter may strike wild at the first one, but if you give him another in the same place he is quite likely to have it sized up and slam it out of the lot. Don't let him know, therefore, where the next one is coming. A high, fast one with a jump, followed by a long, low teaser,

will keep him guessing. I very seldom throw two balls in succession exactly alike, unless the batsman is known to have a very serious weakness on a certain kind of ball or curve.

"Another thing I never believed in is throwing wide balls on purpose. A good many pitchers think it is good policy to waste one or two occasionally. Not for me. I never could see the advantage of it. What is the use of deliberately throwing a ball that only wastes your strength and puts you in the hole? My object is to make the batsman hit at the first one and the second one and the third one. By that time he is out or has made a hit, and the chances are 3 to 1 that it is the former. Of course, I give bases on balls and pitch many wide ones, but it is never intentional.

"Study the batsman and keep him guessing. Make him hit, but keep him from hitting safe if you can. Don't be afraid to trust your fielders, and always keep in good condition. Those are my rules, and I am still pitching in a big league, although I started nineteen years ago. My arm seems as strong as it ever was. I keep in shape all the year round, and do a great deal of bowling in the winter."

The above is valuable advice, and we especially commend it to the attention of our amateur readers,

# Points of Play in Batting

In none of the four special departments of base ball are more facilities afforded for strategic skill than in handling the bat, but it requires an intelligent player to excel in it. The batsman who would be invariably successful must resort to strategy, for if he depends solely upon a quick eye and a strong arm he will fail. These are very excellent as aids, but a comparatively poor dependence to place your trust in altogether. The batsman, when he takes his bat in hand, finds opposed to him nine men, and though, to the casual observer, it may seem a very easy undertaking to put a ball out of the reach of only nine men, covering as large a space as a four or five-acre field; yet, when you come to face nine experienced and active fielders, you will soon be taught to realize the fact that "headwork" is as important an element of success in batting as it is in pitching: and you will then see that to earn bases on hits, and thereby to help to score runs, you will have to play "points" pretty successfully.

In the evolution of our national game toward the point of perfect play, the progress made in each department, that of batting has made the least advance, and the reason for this lies in the fact that time devoted to training in each department, batting has received the least attention and fielding the most.

Up to within a recent period a great deal of the batting done in the professional arena was but little, if any, in advance of that which characterized the players of twenty years ago. One cause of this failure to improve in batting is the reluctance shown by the majority of players to engage in studying up the theory of batting, and to their failure to apply lessons taught by standard books on the game to their method of batting in match games. The fact is, the great majority of players go to the bat possessed either of bad habits in their method of holding and swinging their bats to meet the ball, or, if they do stand in position properly, or hold their bats coirrectly, are lamentably wanting in the mental ability to do what is technically known ss "team-work at the bat."

Such batsmen take their stand in the batsman's box with no fixed rule of action in batting; they simply go in for general results, as it were, trust to "luck," as it is called, for their success. One man's idea, when he goes to the bat, is simply to hit as hard as he can at the first ball within reach. Another man's plan is to wait for a particular kind of ball—a pet of his—and then hit at it as if his sole object was to send it out of sight.

This latter kind of batting is specially characteristic of the majority class of batsmen known as "hard hitters" and "sluggers," who habitually hit at the ball from the shoulder, whether sent in swiftly or otherwise, without any idea as to where the ball is likely to go, these men being batsmen who think that the acme of batting is reached when they hit for a "homer." Such batsmen average about a single home run to twenty chances for catches. Of course muscular strength and keen sight are essentials in batting; but sound judgment and mental ability, and their practical exemplification in strategic skill in batting, are even more necessary; and the batsman who excels in these latter characteristics is worth a dozen of your common class of home-run hitters.

It will hardly seem credible as a record, but the fact is the league clubs, to this day, give their teams half an hour's practice in "fungo" batting before they begin each game they play, just as the old teams did twenty years ago; and this "fungo" hitting is done to give fielders training practice, at the cost of injury to batting practice. This is worse than no practice at all, and yet in every match game played by every professional club in the country, this wretched "fungo" practice is allowed to be indulged in by every league manager in the business in order to give fielders practice they do not require, at the cost of practice that batsmen need badly.

This "fungo" hitting is that of batting at a ball which falls perpendicularly to the ground after tossing it in the air; whereas, for efficient batting practice, the ball should come to the bat horizontally, as in regular pitching.

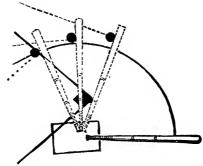
Two of the most telling points of play at the bat in attaining a knowledge of the science of batting, are "timing the hit" and "facing for position," the former being a point of play which requires a very brainy player to excel in, as it involves quite an amount of careful study to get at the practical working of it. It is a point almost un-

known by the great majority of batsmen; and therefore we devote an illustrated chapter to these two special features of "team-work at the bat."

"Timing the hit" consists of so measuring the force of the blow in hitting the pitched ball as to enable the batsman to place the ball as he may desire.

## THE POINT OF TIMING THE HIT.

In acquiring the art of "timing the hit" in batting, the batsman should first learn the bearings of the natural swing of the bat in meeting the ball, and the different effect of a swift and a slow stroke in forming these bearings. Measuring the semi-circular line of the swing of the bat from its position as it is held over the shoulder, to the point of its meeting the ball, it will be seen that the swiftness of the stroke has a great deal to do with giving direction to the ball. A slow stroke will meet the ball back of the base; a medium stroke will meet it on the line of the base, and a quick stroke in front of it. The lines of these strokes are shown in the following diagram. The slow stroke would send the ball toward the right field; the medium stroke toward the center and the quick stroke to left field.



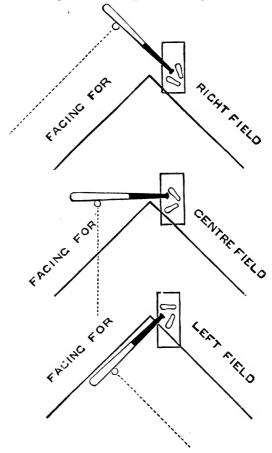
In studying up this point of play, the batsman stands in one position only, the varying forces he uses in "timing his hit," when bringing the forward swing of his bat into play being governed by his desire to "place" the ball either to the right, the center, or the left portion of the field. The above diagram refers only to the timing process and not to the other important part of timing the hit known as "facing for position," which latter point involves the changing of the position of the batsman's feet acrording as he may desire to place the ball. The advantage of the first movement lies in the fact that it is disguised from the pitcher.

The appended diagram shows the three different movements of his

feet in "facing for position" for each of the three hits in placing the ball,

It will be seen at a glance how different the two strategic movements are, and how far more difficult of attainment the former is than the latter.

Here is the diagram illustrating "facing for position":



## THE POINT OF "TEAM WORK AT THE BAT."

Team-work at the bat has been a sadly neglected element of success in pennant-aspiring teams for years past. In fact it is only within the past five years that its importance has been realized. Given two teams in which the "battery" forces are equal, and the field support of the pitcher of the same order of excellence, and the nine which excels in "team-work at the bat" will win the race for a surety. Indeed, if one takes a team which is stronger than another in pitching and field support, and the latter's inferiority in these essentials is offset by special excellence in team-work batting, the nine thus handicapped by the lack of team-work at the bat will lose half their games in consequence.

Team-work at the bat involves just such skill in handling the ash as is shown in place-hitting, in intelligent sacripce batting, in well judged bunt-hits, in timing your hits, in "facing for position," and, in fact, in using every point of play known to the game in securing first base by skillful batting, and especially in forwarding runners by single hits. Unfortunately, the scoring rules of the game are wanting in the important record of "forwarding runners by base hits." and the result is that there is no reliable data at command by means of which a true criterion of a batsman's skill can be arrived at.

The fundamental principle of scientific batting is "place hitting," and the most valuable feature of this kind of batting is the art of "forwarding runners by base hits," this latter point of excellence being the only criterion of real batting skill known to the game, the percentage of base-hit averages being of no account in comparison. There is no question about it, if the managers of teams want to get the best of the pitching this season they will have to begin by giving batsmen training practice, and the first thing to be done is to put a stop to the "fungo" hitting practice indulged in before each game begins.

### THE POINT OF SACRIFICE HITTING.

Batsmen should bear in mind an important fact in connection with the point of play known as "sacrifice hitting," and that is that skillful batting does not admit of a man going to the bat purposely to insure his being put out by his hit, as such an act would be veritable stupidity on the part of any batsman. On the contrary, every team worker at the bat, when a runner is on a base, goes in to strive his utmost to make a base hit, but, in making this attempt, he does so in such a way—by proper "timing" or "facing for the hit"—that should the hit fail to earn a base, it will at least oblige the fielder to throw the batsman out at first base, thereby affording the runner on the base when the hit was made to gain a base by the legitimate sacrifice hit.

No intelligent batsman does otherwise than his best to make a base hit each time he goes to the bat; and not to go into have himself put out. Such a hit is senseless work, both on the part of the batsman

who does it and on the part of the captain who orders it. But to bat for a base hit, however, and in such a way that in case of failure the hit will forward a runner by the sacrifice play, is headwork in batting all the time, and a strong point to play.

# The Science of Fielding

In presenting the chapters on fielding and base running, we shall be comparatively brief in reference to them; inasmuch as both fielding and base running do not require the amount of description of their special points so much as pitching and batting do. Fielding, in fact, in base ball has reached such a degree of excellence in its development that there is little left to teach the experts in the art. And, in regard to base running, if the player is in possession of the requisite amount of brains necessary to enable him to excel in the art, that generally suffices to "do the rest." Nevertheless both fielding and base running form departments in base ball which require a great amount of intelligent practice to excel in them, fielding especially.

Skillful fielding is by all odds the most attractive feature of the national game. It is something all can appreciate and understand. While scientific batting is only appreciable by those who fully understand the difficulties attendant upon it, fine play in the field can be enjoyed by every spectator, its beauties being as plainly apparent as is the characteristic blundering in the field of a mere novice in the art.

In batting, however, while the great majority enjoy the splurgy, long-hit ball which yields a home run, it is only the minority who have sufficient knowledge of the "points" in the game to appreciate the scientific work of "ti.ning for the hit," "facing for position," "observing good form," "bunting," etc.

But in fielding, every one in the general crowd of spectators can appreciate a good point of play when a fine "pick-up" of a hot grounder is made; or when a hot "liner" is handsomely caught on the fly; or a short high ball is held after a long run in for it from the outer field; or when an apparently safe hit to right field is changed into an out at first base by the active fielding and quick, accurate throwing in of the ball to the first baseman by the right-fielder. Then, too, the brilliant catching of the swift curved-line balls from the pitcher by the catcher, and the splendid throwing of the latter to the bases; all these features of sharp and skillful fielding are evidences of good work which the veriest novice in a knowledge of the game in the crowd can understand and appreciate. Hence it is that fielding is at once the most brilliant and attractive feature of base ball.

There is no department of the game, however, which requires more

attention in the way of training to excel in it, than fielding does. A good fielder must be lithe of limb and with every muscle trained for active work in jumping, running, stooping, throwing, and, in fact, in every muscular movement which good practice develops to advantage. In other words, a first-class fielder in base ball must be a well-trained athlete. In no other field game of ball is fielding skill so essential to success as in the game of base ball. In cricket a player may be valuable as a bowler and batsman, and yet be but an indifferent fielder.

The fact is, skill in fielding always has been and ever will be the most attractive feature of the game. One reason for this lies in the fact that to excel in fielding one must train for it; you cannot become an expert fielder except by practice. Besides this, there are certain qualities a man must possess before he can go into field-training with any hope of attaining proficiency; first, he must be able to throw well, as regards both distance and accuracy; then, too, he requires pluck to face hard-hit balls; the judgment to know what to do with them when he fields them; the quickness of perception and the nerve to act promptly in critical emergencies; and the endurance to stand the fatigue of the work in the most important of the several field positions.

Now all these important qualifications require constant and persevering practice and training to make a perfect fielder, but in batting the veriest novice can, with straight pitching, hit a long ball to the outfield; all that is required is plenty of muscle and a keen eye. Of course, practice will make him hit with more accuracy, but nevertheless he can hit the ball without practice; but no novice can go into the field and handle the ball properly. Here practice is needed before any degree of proficiency is reached, no matter how physically capable a man may be to excel in the field.

### The Art of Base Running

Each season's experience only shows more and more the fact that good base running is one of the most important essentials of success in winning games. Effective pitching, of course, is a great aid, so is skillful batting, but it is equally necessary that after a base has been obtained by a good hit, that other bases should be secured by sharp base running. Presence of mind, prompt action on the spur of the moment, quickness of perception, and coolness of nerve are among the requisites of a successful base runner. Players habitually accustomed to hesitate to do this, that and the other, in attending to the various points of the game, can never become good base runners.

There is so little time allowed to judge of the situation that prompt

action becomes a necessity with the base runner. He must "hurry up" all the time. Then, too, he must be daring in taking risks, while at the same time avoiding recklessness in his running. Though fast running is an important aid in base running, a fast runner who lacks judgment, coolness, and, in fact, "head-work" in his running, will not equal a poor runner who possesses the nerve and intelligence required for the work.

The great point in the art of base running is to know when to start, and to start promptly when the favorable opportunity is offered. One difficulty a base runner, trying to steal to second, invariably encounters, is his having to watch either the pitcher or catcher closely. He cannot watch both carefully, and therefore he must make his selection as to which player he will look after. If the catcher is an accurate and swift thrower to the bases, he is the man to be attended to. But if the pitcher is one who has a method of delivery which includes a number of special movements which occupy more than the ordinary time in delivering the ball, then he is the man to watch, for he will surely afford the runner the required opportunity to steal a base or to secure a balk, if the runner only plays his part properly.

A sharp base runner can bother a pitcher exceedingly by skillful dodging. It requires no small amount of nerve and coolness for a pitcher to watch a runner closely, and yet to play the strategical points of his pitching with full effect.

A base runner ought to be fined by his manager every time he fails to run at his best the moment he drops his bat at the home plate, or starts from any other base, either on a hit or on a force. It simply shows stupidity or indifference, to run slow, or to stop running, simply because an apparently sure catch or an out is before you. Nothing is sure in base ball, and, therefore, the plan is to play for uncertain results in the fielding all the time; that is, play to expect a ball to be muffed, or dropped, or badly thrown. This is the secret of the success of daring base running.

It is worth while, at the end of this chapter, to state that there are two classes of fielders in the ranks of the professional base hall fraternity who become conspicuous during a season's campaign: and they are the "head-work" players and the mere "machine" fielders. The former are known by their earnest method of doing their work in their respective home positions, while the latter are players who only do their work perfunctorily—that is, as mere human machines. The former go for a ball with their minds bent on making the play, even at the risk of a chargeable error; while the latter avoid all risks they can which involve the chance of a misplay. The former class are the "team-workers" of the club, the latter mere "record players," who seek to avoid an increase in their error-column figures, even if it is at the cost of poor support of the "battery" force in the field.

There may be said, too, to be a third class of fielders, who are apt

to weaken their general play by fits of the sulks, occasioned by some just criticism of their play which they have been amenable to. These sulky players are a hard lot to get along with when they indulge in these ugly moods. Generally this latter class belong to the hottempered players in the ranks, fellows who are constantly allowing nerve and judgment to be ruined by their ill temper. Such fielders can no more "play for the side" or do regular team-work in the field than they can fly.

To "play for the side" should be the aim of every honest professional player. By "honest," we mean a man who gives his service to his club under the rule of his contractural obligations.

# A Veteran Athlete on Base Running

The veteran athletic authority, Mr. J. E. Sullivan, Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union, in commenting on a conspicuous fault of base runners, says: "There is one department of the game of base ball that is not proportionately developed, and that is base running. There are few ball players who know how to run and how to get a good start. I have watched runners on first base advancing along the line preparatory to stealing second and have seen few who go about it properly. The trained sprinter knows that to get a quick start he must be 'on his toes;' but a good many ball players that have come under my oobservation do not know this, and they stand squarely on their heels, in which position they cannot get away quickly. Then, when they run they run straight up in the air and not in a position to encourage speed.

"A professional trainer could teach base runners a whole lot about getting awy from their marks and improving their speed. Not all players could be taught to be fast sprinters by a good deal, but there is not one of them who could not be improved, and I have often wondered why club managers do not engage professional instructors to show them points in this department, since base running is certainly an important department. Men are instructed in how to improve in batting, in handling the ball, throwing, etc., and why not in base running? Their eyes and arms are trained for the game, but there are muscles in the leg that are not. These are the sprinting muscles of the leg, not the muscles that most of the players use by standing and running on their heels and which are no good for sprinting."

# Aggressive Base Ball



Before closing this article, we want to say a few words regarding what is called "aggressive base ball."

A great deal of thoughtless comment is indulged in by a class of young scribes about the alleged advantages accruing from the possession of certain "aggressive" methods of play, the word being used without due regard to the meaning of the term. And what is the meaning of the word? Webster gives this definition as follows: "Aggression is an act of hostility; it is to be the first to begin a quarrel or to make an assault," personal or otherwise: and professional ball players construe the word as authorizing what, in sporting slang, is known as "rough house tactics," in other words, rowdy blackguardism.

One of the greatest mistakes of a ball player is that of supposing that he must conduct himself on the field like a regular rough in order to succeed in making himself "aggressively" efficient in the game. An earnest player, who goes in thoroughly to "play for the side" all the time, finds ample opportunity for all legitimate aggressiveness without, for a single moment, forgetting to play ball in true manly style.

The fact is, there is really nothing in a professional ball player's required service on the diamond field which is at war, to the least extent, with his method of doing his club duty in his field service up to the best team work point, and in marking his action in contests with true manly conduct and with the regard to fair play that characterizes a manly player.

This rule of true manly methods in playing the game has been sadly neglected in the professional base ball arena of late years.

#### THE ADVANTAGE OF TEAM-WORK IN BASE BALL.

It is only within the past ten years that the value of what is technically termed "team-work" in base ball has been practically realized. And what is "team-work"? it may be asked. The answer is, that it is simply a combined movement on the part of the players in any game, to devote their united efforts to the attainment of victory, irrespective of any aim to benefit the individual record of the player. In fact, it is the subordination of the interests of the single player to the welfare of the team as a whole. Without this

element of success in a match game, contests are lowered to the plane of being mere trials of individual skill in each position, as in "picked nines," in which latter class of contests team-work is either ignored or made secondary to a mere record of individual play.

The weak element of making the individual skill of a player the feature of a game is illustrated when the pitcher of a team goes into his box-work with the sole idea of striking out his adversaries by his intimidating speed, and without the first idea of using strategic skill in his position. It is seen, too, in the case of the heavy-hitting batsman, who handles his bat entirely regardless of the importance of batting base runners round as his strong point of play, he only considering his base-hit averages in his efforts, thereby running repeated risks of outs by catches in his desire to make a "three-bagger" or a home-run. It is shown also in the play of the infielder in his constant avoidance of the risks of errors rather than to incur that of lowering his fielding percentage by pluckily going for every ball, no matter at what loss to his record. That team work is one of the great essentials of a nine, aspiring to win the pennant in a season's camapign, goes without saving; but it is only a minority of the players of the various club nines who are intelligent and unselfish enough to make the sacrifice team work requires.

But not only is team work essential in the play of the full nine as a whole in their field work, but it is especially necessary in the case of the three separate departments of a club's nine, viz.: in the case of the "battery" team, the pitcher and catcher; the infield team, which comprises the three base players and the shortstop; and the outfield team, which consists of the left, center, and right fielders. The importance of having the battery players paired off so as to insure their playing together in thorough harmony as a team is too well known to need argument in its behalf. In no one of the three teams of a field of nine players is it so essential that the players composing the team should know each other's strong and weak points so much as in the case of the "battery team."

The pitcher of the team, for instance, may be very speedy in his delivery, with good command of the ball in his curves, and possess a fair measure of strategic skill in his work, and yet be lacking in several important mental requisites to such an extent as to render his box work ineffective unless aided by the coaching ability of his catcher.

For years past the idea has prevailed in the professional arena that if a club could procure the services of the most noted player in each position of the field, players who excelled only in their home positions, that they would then surely have a model nine for their club. That idea, however, is exploded, and now the getting together of a "team," not a mere "picked nine," is the main object in view in every ably managed club.

An old saying reads as follows: "In the multitude of counsellors there is confusion." This is particularly applicable to the make-up of the "battery" teams of a base ball nine, for in the multitude of pitchers in a team there is much weakness. A fact taken from the pitching record of the National League of 1904 bears with telling effect on this point; and it is, that while the three leading pitchers in the league pennant race of that year aggregated a total of but 23 pitchers in their ranks, the three tail-end teams employed no less than 33. In fact, four judiciously selected and able pitchers will suffice for the actual requirements in the way of box work in any well managed team in the league. As regards the number of catchers needed for the team—as Harry Wright once said—"two is plenty." But the veteran wanted them to be "coaching catchers," and this class of "head-work" catchers is not to be found lying around loose.

Next to the "battery team" comes the "infield team," and this vanguard of the nine may justly be regarded as the main reliance of the attacking force, especially as thorough "head-work" play by each individual player of this quartette has grown in importance year after year, so much, indeed, that its absence lessens the team's value one-half. It should be remembered that the ball from the bat to every infielder goes with such force, as a rule, that there is scarcely a moment for thought between the pick-up and the throw-in, and \* therefore it should be familiar work with every infielder to know what to do with the ball, and to do it like a flash. To see such an infield team handle the ball in a game is a rare treat, and one no other team in the nine can possibly present. Let it be remembered that players of hot, uncontrolled tempers can never be successful team workers in an infield team, for the reason that the indulgence of vile tempers mars the judgment, and utterly prevents that coolness of nerve so essential to infield team play.

In regard to the outfielders, it should be borne in mind that up-to-date outfield teams differ as much in their method of fielding from the outfielders of the old amateur days as it is possible to imagine. As in other things in professional play, the veteran Harry Wright set the pace for team-work outfielding in the old Boston "Red Stockings" nine, he being then the model centre fielder of the period. Like all team-work outfielders, Harry was never in the same position in the outfield in any two innings of a game, as he watched the movements of both the pitcher and the batsman, and took up his position to the right or left or closer in or further out, as the probabilities for a catch or a throw-in presented themselves. Just such a noted outfielder of the present day is Willie Keeler, of the Greater New York Club of the American League.

# On the Umpire and Umpiring



Glancing at the work an umpire has to do when he enters upon his duties on the field. When he goes behind the bat at the commencement of a game he is called upon to face a hot fire of swiftly thrown balls from the attacking "battery" force, which come to the bat with almost rifle-like speed and with eccentric curves, the balls in consequence being exceedingly difficult to judge as to their being sent in over the home base, or within the legal range of the batsman's reach, aside from the fact, too, that the umpire requires to be exceedingly alert in movement to avoid being dangerously hurt from a blow of the ball. Then, also, he has to decide, in less than a second of time, whether the speedy ball passes over the home base or below the knee of the batsman or above the shoulder. Beside which the umpire has to quickly decide whether the ball is hit to fair or foul ground, and in the case of the former hit, he has to doff his mask and run to the base to judge the point of play in base running, a double duty which materially retards his success in rendering correct decisions in his position behind the bat. To discharge these onerous duties with thorough impartiality and with promptitude and sound judgment are primary requirements of the rules of the game.

One would imagine that the instinct of self-preservation in considering the financial welfare of a club by removing every abuse in the game that has the effect of driving away the best class of the patrons of a club, would suffice to put a stop to that nuisance of professional ball playing known as "kicking" against the decisions of the umpire: but season after season sees its continuance, aided and countenanced not only by every team manager and captain in the professional ranks, but also by the club presidents and directors of nearly every professional club: indeed, it is to the club officials in question, mainly, that the evil owes its continued existence; for a word from the club president to the team manager to the effect that all kicking must stop, would end it at once.

It has to be said, in this connection, that in order that the umpire may be able to discharge his onerous duties properly, it is absolutely necessary that his mind should be free from outside embarrassments, otherwise the difficulties of his work of rendering decisions behind the bat are increased two-fold.

It is worthy of note that the single duty of judging called balls and

strikes is sufficiently arduous without adding to it that of judging points of play in base running; and just here comes in the necessity for the employment of an assistant umpire in the game for the latter duty in order to insure effective umpiring.

It should not be forgotten that the umpire in the games, under the existing order of things, has to meet a condition which militates against the successful discharge of his duties. To begin with, the moment the umpire steps on the field to decide disputed points of play in the game he at once faces bitter partisan foes in the two contesting nines on the field. From first to last nearly all of the players are bent upon making every effort on the part of the umpire to discharge his duties properly next to impossible by their constant disputing of his decisions.

In addition to his foes on the field, and also on the managers' bench, he often finds in the stands a crowd of opponents devoid of every consideration of fair play toward the umpire, and in most cases to ward the visiting players also. But more than all these foes in the crowd of spectators in the mischievous influence they exert, are the self-constituted class of umpires located in the press box of the grand-stand, who, from their distant and one-sided standpoint of observation undertake to decide every play in the game and to harshly and unjustly criticise the decisions of the umpire, who renders them from his point of view, right on the spot in the field.

# The Violations of the Playing Rules

In nearly every game, played by teams of the National and American Leagues, and the National Association Clubs, which I witnessed in 1904, I saw several of the playing rules openly violated by the players, and also by the umpires; and, moreover, this violation of the rules was countenanced by the club team managers.

Now, the most glaring of these violations was in the case of Section 6 of Rule 56, which reads as follows:

#### WHEN BASE-RUNNERS ARE OUT.

SEC. 6. If, in running the last half of the distance from home base to first base, while the ball is being fielded to first base, he run outside the three-foot lines, as defined in Rule 7, unless he do so to avoid a fielder attempting to field a batted ball.

The wording of the rule is such as to make its intent and purpose as plain as possible. The runner is out and should be promptly declared out by the umpire the moment he steps outside the line of the pathway described in the rule. There is but one exception made in the rule, and that occurs when the runner, in running for first base,

finds that if he keeps on the pathway he will interfere with a fielder attempting to catch a fly ball, or to field a ball thrown to him by another fielder. In every other instance if the runner steps off the pathway he is legally out the moment he does so.

We did not see a single umpire, in any game we reported, either in 1903 or 1904, enforce this plainly worded rule. Not only was it openly violated by the players, but not a team manager obliged his players to obey the rule. May we ask Presidents Pulliam, Johnson and Powers why this plain rule of the game was so generally ignored by umpires, team managers and players, as it was both last year and in previous years? It is a plainly written law of the game, made to do away with the dirty trick of a base-runner in his efforts to interfere with the throw of a fielder to a base player. Why is it not enforced?

In the games that I witnessed in the American and Eastern Leagues, last year, I noticed that the balk rule was only half enforced by the umpires. Why was this open violation allowed? may I ask. I am glad to see that this year Mr. Johnson has ordered the rule to be strictly carried out.

Just read the balk rule over carefully, and note the wording of each section, and the reader will plainly see what the rule allows him to do, and what it does not. It is well known, in the first place, that every pitcher has a special method of delivering the ball to the bat, which involves more or less habitual movements of his body or his arm in such delivery; and he, of course, makes fewer such movements when there are runners on the bases than he does when the bases are unoccupied. Now, when a runner is on a base and the pitcher stands facing the patsman, ready to deliver the ball to the bat, if he makes any single one of these habitual motions of his body or arm in actual delivery, and then fails to promptly deliver the ball to the bat, he at once commits a balk. Moreover, he cannot make any feint to throw to a base under the rule, for if he steps to make a throw of the kind, the step must be made forward to that base and not in any way forward toward the batsman.

Then, too, in preparing to deliver the ball to the bat, the pitcher must stand directly facing the batsman, and not with his body turned half-way in another direction. It is also requisite that when standing in his position, in accordance with the Girection of the rule, he must at that very time have als pivot foot in actual contact with the rubber plate of his position, otherwise a balk must be called. It will be seen that Section 9 of the rule prohibits the pitcher from delivering the ball to the batsman when the catcher is standing outside of the triangular lines of his position. If he does the umpire must at once declare a balk. Notice, too, that any motion, not only of the pitcher's arm, but also of his shoulder, his hip, or, in fact, any part of his body, made when he is about to throw the ball to the batsman, which motion he is in the habit of making in his delivery, when run-

ners are on the bases, is a balk if not promptly followed by actual delivery of the ball to the bat.

A fact in this connection worthy of note is that the umpire, while standing back of the pitcher, cannot judge all of the forms of balking; he can, in fact, only fairly see whether the pitcher's pivot foot is in actual contact with the rubber plate of his position, or whether he makes a balk by taking a backward step, or more than one step—and that a forward one—when in the act of delivering the ball to the

Here is another rule of the code—Section 4 of Rule 14—which was openly violated by the pitchers, and the violation was countenanced by the umpires in 1904, viz.:

SEC. 4. The ball in play shall not be intentionally discolored by rubbing it with the soil or otherwise damaged. In the event of a new ball being intentionally discolored or damaged by a player, the umpire shall, upon appeal by the captain of the opposite side, forthwith demand the return of that ball and substitute for it another legal ball, as hereinbefore described, and impose a fine of \$5 on the offending player.

What is the use of having a rule in the code which is not enforced? Here is a rule which needs amendment:

#### A FOUL STRIKE.

RULE 50. A "Foul Strike" is a ball batted by the batsman when either, or both, of his feet is upon the ground outside the lines of the batsman's position.

It should have an additional clause to include the other "foul strike" rule.

THE FAULTY SCORING RULES.

A most striking weakness of the existing code of playing rules is the absence of any clause in the scoring rules which gives the batsman a record of the number of times he "forwards runners by base hits." a record which alone affords any reliable criterion of his skill as a batsman, for assuredly the record of percentage of base hits does not. The mere record batsman, too, is greatly encouraged by the knowledge of the fact that his "two-bagger," or his "three-bagger" or "homer" will be specially recorded in the score summary, white any special effort for a single hit or a sacrifice hit, purposely made to forward a runner on a base, finds no mention in the score summary, whatever. This is a great failure in the code and yet it has existed for years under the approval of the National League's Committee of Rules.

One of the most objectionable rules in the code is that which allows pitchers to delay the game at least fifteen minutes in a nine-innings game. It is the following:

RULE 33. SECTION 1. If, after the batsman be standing in his proper position ready to strike at a pitched ball, the ball be thrown by the pitcher to any player other than the catcher when in the catcher's lines and within 10 feet of the home base (except an attempt to retire a base-runner) each ball so thrown shall be called a ball.

SEC. 2. The umpire shall call a ball on the pitcher each time he delays the game by failure to deliver the ball to the batsman for a longer period than 20 seconds, excepting that at the commencement of an inning, or when a pitcher relieves another, the pitcher may occupy one minute in delivering not to exceed five balls to the catcher or an infielder, during which time play shall be suspended.

This rule is a great annoyance to the patrons of the game, as it suspends play unnecessarily. This rule was made to aid the pitcher at his special request, viz., at the suggestion of Pitcher Nichols, of the Bostons, who was admitted to the rules' meeting at Buffalo, in February, 1902. Nichols alleged that pitchers wanted to do this pitching to catchers or first basemen when no one was on the bases to throw to, in order to "warm up.

The inconsistency of the plea is apparent. It is a well-known fact that pitchers are always compiaining of being "overworked," even when they pitch in a game but twice a week. The fact that this absurd rule delays a game from fifteen to twenty minutes should have led to its removal from the code a year ago.

Here is another fault in the existing code, and that is the draw-back to sacrifice bitting occasioned by the absence of any section of the scoring rules giving the batsman the credit of "a sacrifice hit" when a ball is hit so far to the outfield as to enable a runner to leave the base he occupies and secure the next base after the ball has been caught on the fly. The only sacrific hit now recorded in the scoring rules is that made by a bunt hit.

Assuredly the batsman is entitled to the credit of a sacrifice hit made from a long hit to the outfield when a runner is on third base, as he is when his hit obliges the fielder to throw the runner out at first, thereby allowing the runner at first to secure second.

We think a mistake is made in the scoring rules in recording "an assist" to a fielder who happens to handle the ball in the case of an attempt to run a player out who is running backward and forward between bases. The "assist" should be confined to the fielder who is the last to assist in putting a base-runner out. Otherwise, fielders are credited with assists in cases when they do not assist another fielder in putting a runner out. By this rule fielders are given undue credit in the way of assists.

#### ON THE FOUL STRIKE RULE,

We see that "the odious foul strike rule," as it is called, has been retained in the code, and its persevering author is happy. Despite of this fact, however, we once again point out the injury the rule does to batting and base running in the game.

The ostensible cause of its introduction in the code was to do away with the intentional hitting of the foul balls, and thereby getting rid of the delay in playing the game which the alleged intentional hitting of foul balls occasioned. It is a fact well known that the foul strike rule does not prevent intentional foul hitting, for it does not prevent any number of foul balls being hit, after two foul strikes have been called, and herein is one of the weak features of the rule. This fact cannot be gainsaid by the most ardent advocate of the rule. But our opposition to the rule is that it prevents skillful batting and base running. Also that it gives an undue advantage to the pitcher. This is shown by the fact that there is not a pitcher in the professional ranks that does not advocate its retention in the code.

What earthly advantage, may I ask, does the rule give to the game to compensate for the drawbacks to batting and base running it undoubtedly presents? The foul strike rule does not shorten the game, nor does it stop intentional foul hitting, or make the game "more lively," as alleged. On the other hand, it unquestionably gives an undue advantage to the pitcher.

In this connection it is worthy of note that it is very questionable whether the batsmen possess the power to hit foul balls at their option: and, if they do, what folly it is for a batsman to waste his time in hitting balls foul when he could use his bat to much greater advantage in "placing" the ball? The fact is, the arguments in favor of this rule seem to me peurile in the extreme.

As we have frequently said before, this whole question of foul ball hitting is the only obstacle in the way of a perfected code of playing rules, and the more the rule makers lessen its influence the better for the game.

We are free to say that we should like to see one class of foul balls got rid of, and they are the balls which are hit on a low line past first or third bases, while passing over fair ground, and which afterward turn and touch foul ground. Such hits ought to be regarded as fair hit balls.

While thus commenting on the existing weaknesses in the playing code of base ball rules, let us ask why it is that there is no rule in the code which prohibits a player from betting on a game in which he is a player? One experience this past season proves conclusively the necessity for such a rule. It existed in the code years ago, and should never have been taken from the rules.

### Rules for the Formation of a Club



Before organizing a base ball club it would be well to ascertain how many there are, of those desirous of becoming members of such a club, who will be sufficiently interested in the club to take pains to place it on a permanent footing. Especially is it requisite that a majority of the members should be those able to devote a portion of their time to the necessary practice of the game on the field. Being satisfied in these respects, the next proceeding is to adopt an appropriate name, and one indicative of the locality of the club. In this matter care should be taken to avoid, if possible, the selection of a name already adopted. In framing the Constitution and By-Laws of the club, avoid having any rule that cannot or will not be enforced, as it will otherwise lead to a laxity of discipline that will injuriously affect those rules that are absolutely necessary for the existence of the club. The fines, if any, should be light, being thereby easier of collection, and fully as effective as if of great amount.

The officers of the club should be men of influence with the members thereof, and such as can always be present on the occasions appointed either for meetings or for field exercise. It is not necessary that they should be good players, beyond the requisite ability to properly represent the club on all occasions.

In admitting new members, be sure that they are persons of good habits and character. A person of a quarrelsome disposition should never be allowed to enter or remain in any ball club, as he will not only destroy the harmony that should exist in such an association, but will also deter good men from joining, who would make, perhaps, fine players, as well as firm supporters of the club.

# Rules and Regulations to Govern a Club

Below will be found a set of rules and regulations to govern a base ball club which can be varied to suit the special circumstances of the organization:

# CONSTITUTION. ARTICLE I.

# SECTION 1. This club shall be known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_ Base Ball Club of \_\_\_\_\_ and shall consist of not more than \_\_\_\_\_ regular members.

#### ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. Those desirous of becoming members can be proposed at any meeting, but must be balloted for at the ensuing meeting.

SEC. 2. Proposals for membership must be seconded by some member of the club other than the one proposing.

SEC. 4. All persons who are elected members must subscribe to the Constitution and By-Laws, pay their initiation fee and regular dues, and furnish their address to the Secretary of the club, within——days after notice of election, or forfeit all claim of membership.

SEC. 5. Honorary members must be elected by a unanimous vote of the members present at a regular meeting. They are not required to pay either initiation fee or dues, but are to be subject to the laws of the club.

SEC. 6. Any member desirous of withdrawing from the club must tender his resignation in writing at a regular meeting; no resignation shall be accepted from any member who is in arrears for dues to the club.

#### ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The officers of this club shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and three Directors, whose term of office shall be one year.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings; to enforce a proper observance of the Constitution and By-Laws of the club; to appoint all committees, not otherwise provided for, and have the casting vote in case of a tie upon any question.

SEC. 4. The duties of the Vice-President shall be to perform those of the President, in the absence of that officer.

SEC. 5. The duties of the Secretary shall be to keep all the books of the club, except those of the Treasurer, attend to all correspondence, call all meetings of the club, keep a roll of the members, which he shall call at the opening of every meeting; and such other duties as may be found in the following articles.

SEC. 6. The duties of the Treasurer shall be to receive and disburse all the funds of the club; keep a book of individual accounts; pay all bills made or approved by the President, and render vouchers for the same; and at each regular meeting, when called upon to do so, report to the presiding officer the financial condition of the club.

Sec. 7. It shall be the duty of the Directors to take charge of the necessary implements of the club; determine the time to commence

and close the season for field exercise; and attend to all miscellaneous duties not otherwise provided for.

SEC. 8. In case of any office becoming vacant, the vacancy shall be immediately filled by a new election.

#### ARTICLE IV.

Sec. 2. ——— members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at regular meetings,

Sec. 3. The President shall call extra meetings for business, at the written request of a regular quorum of members, or when he may deem it expedient.

SEC. 4. The days for field exercise shall be such as may be appointed from time to time at the regular meetings of the club.

SEC. 5. All committees shall report at the next meeting after their appointment, except when the nature of their business requires a longer time.

#### ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. Every alteration, amendment, or addition to the Constitution or By-Laws, shall be delivered to the President in writing, who shall publish the same to the club, and at the next regular meeting it shall be considered and adopted, if two-thirds of the members present concur.

#### BY-LAWS.

#### ARTICLE I.

At the regular meetings of the club, the following order of business shall be observed: 1st, calling the roll; 2d, reading the minutes of the previous meeting; 3d, collection of dues and fines; 4th, proposing members, and election thereof; 5th, reports of committees; and 6th, miscellaneous business. A motion for adjournment shall always be in order.

#### ARTICLE II.

#### ARTICLE III.

No expenses for refreshments on match days shall be paid out of the funds of this club. All such expenses to be defrayed by individual subscriptions only.

#### ARTICLE IV.

- SEC. 3. Any member refusing obedience to the Captain during field exercise, and while he has lawful authority, shall pay a fine of
- SEC. 4. Any member who shall absent himself from a business meeting without a sufficient excuse, shall be fined ——————— cents.
- Sec. 6. Any member refusing to pay the fines and dues imposed by these By-Laws, or who shall absent himself from field exercise for the space of three months, may be suspended or expelled by a vote of —————— of the members present at a regular meeting.
- Sec. 7. Any member under suspension is subject to dues, but cannot either vote or participate in field exercise.

#### ARTICLE V.

Players when assembled at the ball park for practice purposes will be directed by the captain.

In all practice games and in match games the captain shall have absolute control over the game and designate each position the player is to occupy in the field, and no change can be made in the make-up of the team without his consent.

If a club is a member of any league, its representative must have a voice in the selection of the official umpires. If, however, the games are to be home games, the Executive Committee of the home club can appoint the official umpire that is to act in the home games.

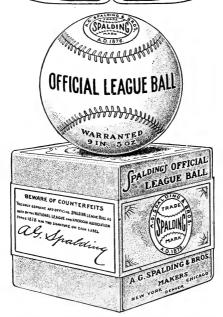
The Executive Committee of the club shall also appoint an official scorer who shall keep a record of all games played during the season.

The manager of the team shall be elected at a regular meeting of the club, by a majority vote, and the field captain shall be elected by the players of the team, any member who has played in one match game having the right to vote. In the case of a club that has been newly organized, the captain shall be elected by a majority vote of the members present at the first meeting of the club.

#### ARTICLE VI.

Any alteration, addition, or amendment of these By-Laws shall be made in the same manner as provided in Article ——, Section ——, of the Constitution.

# WHAT A BASE BALL PLAYER NEEDS



The first requisite of a ball player is, of course, the ball and bat. The Spalding Official League Ball has been used exclusively by the National League, minor leagues, and by all intercollegiate and other associations for over a quarter of a century, and is beyond all question the most perfect base ball that has ever been produced. It is backed up by an absolute guarantee to last through one continuous match game without ripping or losing its shape. The Spalding Official League Ball is sold by all first-class athletic goods dealers throughout the country, and the price is \$1.25 each.

For boys' use especially, there is a smaller size, called Spalding's Official Boys' League Ball, which combines all the qualities of the Official ball, and is just as earefully made. It is especially designed for junior club(composed of boys under sixteen years of age), and all games in which

## Spalding's Athletic Library

this ball is used will be recognized as legal games, the same as if played with the Official League Ball. The Official Boys' League Ball costs 75 cents.

Other balls which give good satisfaction are the Double Seam Ball, \$1.25; 'Varsity League, \$1.00; Interscholastic League—a smaller size of the 'Varsity—50 cents, and so on down in price. Every team, however, should practice with the official ball, thereby accustoming themselves to its use when called upon to play match games.

In selecting a base ball bat care should be used to select a properly balanced bat of only the best material and workmanship; the wood should be dried for a number of seasons out of doors in order to insure the proper resiliency and driving power, and should be of a correct model to properly balance according to the needs of the particular batter using that bat. This of course will vary according to the different styles of batting. A. G. Spalding & Bros, have facilities for producing the finest bats in the world. They have a corps of experts who devote their entire energies to this particular subject. Only second-growth ash of upland timber is selected, and after it has been carefully seasoned for at least three years, it is then worked up into bats, and any wood which shows any imperfection is thrown out.

The Spalding bat experts are familiar with every model used by any player of note in the country, and all of these models are incorporated in the line of bats turned out by this

house.

In the regular line of bats, without question, the best is A. G. Spalding & Bros.' "Gold Medal" bat, each one of which is tagged with a certificate showing the weight, length, size and inspection, and is an absolute guarantee that it has passed the most rigid inspection and is perfect in every detail. The Gold Medal bat includes the models of every prominent batter in all of the leagues. The timber is thoroughly seasoned for for from three to five years and fully guaranteed. The Spalding Gold Medal Bat is made with a tape-wound handle or a plain handle, in men's sizes, for \$1.00 each. There is also a Boy's Gold Medal Bat, in plain handle only, at 50 cents each.

Another good bat is called "The Mushroom," owing to the peculiar formation of the handle, which utilizes a principle by which a bat of the same weight is made many times more effective than the ordinary style under certain conditions, and as an all-around bat many prominent professional players testify to their appreciation of the good points of its construction. They say: "Both balance and model are perfect."

The knob arrangement at the end of the bat enables a more even distribution of weight over the whole length than is possible under the old construction, and for certain kinds of

play the bat is practically invaluable.

John J. McGraw, Manager of the New York club, says:
"For a long time I have been trying to find a bat that would
balance when choking. Not until I used the Mushroom Bat,
invented by Jack Pickett, have I found a bat that was up to
my idea. It is used exclusively by the New York players."

James J. Callahan, of the Chicago American League club, says: "In

James J. Callahan, of the Chicago American League club, says: "In all my experience as a ball player I have not found a more satisfactory bat than the Spalding Mushroom Bat. The timber is the best I have seen and the balance and model are perfect."

Wm. Gleason, Captain Philadelphia National League club, says: "No

### Spalding's Alhletic Library.

bat has given me such good service as the Spalding Mushroom Bat Quality and balance are perfect."

Charles A. Comiskey, President of the Chicago American League club, says: "The Spalding Mushroom Bat receives my hearty endorsement. My experience as a ball player enables me to thoroughly appreciate its good qualities."

James F. Slagle, John Evers, F. L. Chance, J. Kling, J. McCarthy, Joe Tinker, Dr. J. P. Casey, D. Jones, of the Chicago National League club, all say that they have never used a more satisfactory bat. The price of

the taped or plain Mushroom is \$1.00.

Spalding's Trade Marked Bats rank next to the Mushroom Bat in point of excellence and are made with the greatest care and thoroughly seasoned. They are as follows: Wagon Tongue Ash Bat, League quality, special finish, spotted burning, 50 cents; Black End Axletree Bat, finest straight grained ash, tape-wound handle, 25 cents; Black Band Bat, extra quality ash, 25 cents; Junior League Bat, extra quality ash, spotted burning, 25 cents; Boys' Bat, selected quality ash, polished and varnished, antique finish, 10 cents; Youths' Bat, good quality, 5 cents.



In catchers' masks, the best made is is Spalding's Sun Protecting Mask, which is made of finest steel wire, extra heavily enamelled, and which protects the eye without obstructing the view; it sells for \$4.00.

Spalding's Neck Protecting Mask is made of finest steel wire, extra heavy and black enamelled to prevent re-flection of light; the patent neck ex-tension affords absolute protection to the neck, the price is \$3.00. The Special League Mask costs \$2.50, and then there are cheaper ones, at still

lower prices.

Every catcher needs a mitt and he has the greatest variety to choose from. The very best mitt made is Spalding's

'Perfection" which is certainly an object of art in its line. The leather is of finest quality calfskin, padding of best hair felt obtainable and every other detail of manufacture has been carefully considered, including patent lace back with rawhide lacing. Thumb is reinforced and laced, double row of stitching on heel pad and strapand-buckle fastening at back. It costs \$6.00.

For professional Spalding's are now making a special professional catcher's mitt which is a



Professional

duplicate of their "Perfection," but slightly smaller in size, having no heel pad, and the face of the mitt is covered with the finest quality of white buck specially selected. The padding in this professional mitt is in accordance with the ideas of the best professional catchers in this country; price \$7.00.

#### Spalding's Athletic Library

Spalding's League Mitt is made of special tanned leather, very soft and pliable, heavily padded. It costs \$4.00.
In Spalding's No. 0 Mitt the face, sides and finger-piece are made of

velvet tanned boulevard and the back of selected asbestos buck, well padded. \$2.50.

Spalding's "Decker Patent" Mitt, made same as the No. 0 Mitt, with the addition of a heavy piece of sole leather on back for extra protection

to the hand and fingers. \$3.00. Spalding's No. OA Mitt is extra large and heavily padded, and is ex-

tremely well made of velvet tanned boulevard and special tanned leather

finger-piece and back. \$2.00.

Spalding's Amateur Mitt is made of extra quality asbestos buck, perspiration proof, extremely tough and durable. This is a very popular

mitt. \$1.50. The face and finger-piece of Spalding's No. C Mitt is made of special

velvet tanned brown leather, sides and back of firm tanned leather. \$1.00, The foregoing mitts are all equipped with strap-and-buckle fastening at back, have double row of stitching on heel pad, are reinforced and laced at thumb, and with patent laced back as an additional feature constitute absolutely the highest grade line of mitts ever manufactured. All styles are made in rights and lefts.

Spalding's Youths' Mitt No. AB is made with extra quality white buck, face and finger-piece extremely tough and durable; well padded; reinforced and laced at thumb and double row of stitching on heel pad; patent

lace back; strap-and-buckle fastening at back. \$1.00.

Spalding's Practice Mitt is made of specially firm tanned oak leather, easy fitting, patent lace back. None better for practice. No. B, \$1.00.

Spalding's Youths' Mitt No.CC. Face and fingerpiece velvet tanned brown leather, sides and back firm tanned leather; reinforced and laced at thumb; double row of stitching on heel pad; patent lace back; strap-and-buckle fastening. 50 cents.

Spalding's Youths' Mitt No. BB is a great favor-Ite, made of extra quality firm tanned oak leather; well padded and substantially made; double row of stitching on heel pad; reinforced and laced at

thumb; patent lace back; strap-and-buckle fastening at back. 50 cents. Spalding's No. 4 Mitt. Men's size. Firm tanned leather; extra heavily padded: reinforced and laced at thumb joint and double row of stitching on heel pad. 50 cents.

Spalding's Junior Mitt is the most popular mitt made; the face and back are made of asbestos buck; well padded; laced thumb; double row of stitching on heel pad: patent lace back. No. CB. Each, 25 cents.

Spalding's No. 5 Mitt. Improved style; face and back made of asbestos buck; laced thumb; well padded and double row of stitching on heel pad. Each, 25 cents. Spalding's No. 7 Mitt has a face of asbestos buck and canvas back; it is a good size

and well padded. Each, 10 cents.

A most necessary part of a catcher's equipment is a body protector. Spalding's Inflated Body Protectors are the only practical device for the protection of catchers and and umpires. They are made of best rubber, inflated with air; light and pliable. The lower part of these protectors are hinged, so that they do not interfere with the catcher in bending over. When not in use they may be deflated and the protector rolled in a very small space; Special Quality covering of extra fine material. No. 2-0, Each, \$7.50. League Catchers' Protector No. 0, Each, \$5.00. Amateur



## Spalding's Athletic Library.

Catchers' Protector No. 1, \$3.50; Boys' Catchers' Protector No. 2, \$2.00. Umpires' Body Protectors are made to order only. A pattern showing exact size and shape required must be sent with order. They cost \$10.00.

For the first baseman there is a choice of five styles of mitts, as follows:

Spalding's No. BX Mitt, made of fine selected and specially tanned calfskin, extremely well made throughout and padded to meet the special requirements of a baseman's mitt; laced all around and strap-and-buckle fastening at back; double row of stitching on heel pad. \$4.00.

The No. BXS Mitt is composed of same quality materials and workmanship as in the No. BX First Basemen's Mitt. It has no heel pad and is made up especially for professional use. \$4.00. No. CX Mitt, is made on same lines as No. BX;

face of specially tanned drab leather, extra well padded at wrist and thumb; laced all around and strap-and-buckle fastening at back; double row of stitching on heel pad. \$2.00.

No. DX Mitt, a good article at a moderate price; made of oak tan specially selected leather, laced all around and strap-and-buckle fastening at

back; a very easy fitting mitt. \$1.50.

No. EX Mitt is an excellent mitt for boys; made of good quality white leather, laced all around and strap-and-buckle fastening at back; suitably padded and will give very good service. \$1.00.

The Infielders have no less than sixteen styles to select from, ranging in price from \$3.00 to 25 cents.

Spalding's No. PX Infielders' Glove is made up on lines suggested by prominent professional players. The buckskin used in making up this glove is the finest obtainable, and all other items of manufacture have been carefully looked into. It is heavily padded around edges with fine quality felt, and padding extends well up into the little finger. Has no heel pad, but is made extra long to protect wrist. \$3.00. Spalding's No. 2X Infielders' Glove has retained

its popularity year after year and to-day is acknowledged to be the most practical in style and get-up of any on the market. Made of selected velvet tanned buckskin, lined and padded with

finest felt; has web thumb; highest quality workmanship; double row of

stitching on heel pad. No better made at any price. \$2.50. Spalding's No. 2XS Infielders' Glove is a special glove with features that will appeal to the professional player. Made extra long, of selected velvet tanned buckskin, lined and lightly padded. Has no heel pad. \$2.50.

Spalding's No. AX Infielders' Glove is a very popular style. Made throughout of specially tanned calfskin, padded with best quality felt. Web thumb; double row of stitching on heel pad; highest quality workmanship throughout. \$2.50. Spalding's No. XL Infielders' Glove is made in

style similar to the No. PX professional glove, but of material same as in the No. X. Has no heel pad

and is extra long. \$1.50.
Spalding's No. XS Infielders' Glove. Men's size glove. Made of good quality special tanned leather, well finished and exceedingly durable. Web thumb, double row of stitching on heel pad and nicely padded. \$1.50.



#### Spalding's Athletic Library.



Spalding's No. X is a fine all-around glove, improved style. Made of good quality horsehide. well padded. Web thumb; double row of stitching on heel pad. Will give excellent service. \$1.50.

Spalding's No. 15 is a well made glove, improved style. Made of extra fine quality brown leather, well padded. Web thumb; double row of stitching

on heel pad. \$1.00. Spalding's No. 15L Infielders' Glove is made in style similar to the No. PX professional glove, but of material same as in No. 15. Has no heel pad and is extra long. \$1.00. Spalding's No. 12 Infielders' Glove is made of

good quality soft suede tanned leather, nicely pad-

Web thumb, double row of stitching on heel pad. 75 cents.

Spalding's No. 2XB Infielders' Glove is the best youths' glove; made throughout of selected velvet tanned buckskin. Quality of material, workmanship and style of glove same as the No. 2X men's glove. \$2.00.

Spalding's No. XB Infielders' Glove is a good youths' size glove. of fine quality white tanned horsehide. Similar in material, workmanship

and style to the No. X men's glove. \$1.00.

Spalding's No. 16 Infielders' Glove is a good glove, full size, improved style, of good quality soft tanned leather, nicely padded. Web thumb; double row of stitching on heel pad. 50 cents.

Spalding's No. 17 Infielders' Glove is a youths' glove, all leather, good quality, well made and padded. Web thumb; double row of stitching on

heel pad. 25 cents.

Spalding's No. 18 Infielders' Glove is youths' size. Made of asbestos buck and well padded. Double row of stitching on heel pad, web thumb. Best quarter glove on the market. 25 cents.

The outfielders' needs are as follows:

The best fielders' mitt is Spalding's No. 3X. Made of the very best and softest light tanned buckskin: the thumb and at wrist is extra well padded: laced

thumb. \$2.50.

Spalding's No. 4X Fielders' Mitt is made of specially tanned drab leather, well padded with fine felt and carefully sewed and finished; laced thumb, strap-and-buckle fastening at back. \$1.50.

Spalding's No. 5X Fielders' Mitt is an exceedingly good mitt at a popular price; the face made of white tanned buckskin; brown leather back; laced thumb;

constructed throughout in a most substantial manner. \$1.00. For boys the best is No. 6X, which is made throughout of a good quality

brown cape leather, well padded and laced thumb; and without doubt the best mitt of the kind ever sold at the price. 50 cents.

Spalding's No. 7X Boys' Fielders' Mitt is of asbestos buck, well padded and substantially made; laced thumb. 25 cents.

We now come to the matter of uniforms. In base ball, as in other sports, the constant desire of every player is to excel his fellows. He cannot expect to do this unless his outfit is first-class, and any disadvantage he is working under in this direction will detract just so much from ultimate results. For over a quarter of a century Spalding's have made the suits worn by the best players in this country, outfitting all the league clubs and colleges, and their experience counts for something.

The Spalding Base Ball Uniforms are cut and fitted according to the most scientific methods; are double-seamed and reinforced at the weakest points, where the greatest strain comes, and are made by experts who have spent many years in this work, and who are therefore better fitted to turn out a higher grade of workmanship than any others. There

#### Spalding's Athletic Library.

is probably no place in athletics where quality counts for more than it

does in a base ball uniform. The best is the cheapest. We give below a list of uniforms suitable to all classes of clubs, from which it is possible to equip any team from the largest League club to

the smallest on the lot.

The Spalding Uniform No. 0. Highest grade made. The workmanship and material of this outfit is of the very highest quality throughout, and special care has been taken to make this uniform superior to anything

offered in this line. Used exclusively by a [ ] league and professional clubs for years past is sufficient evidence of its quality and durability. Colors: White, Pearl Gray, Yale Gray Light Gray, Black, Ma-roon, Royal Blue, Navy Blue, Brown, Green, Cardinal. Consists of the Spalding Shirt, any style; the Spalding Pants, any style; the Spalding Stockings, No. 3-0: the Spalding Cap. any style; the Spalding Web Belt, leather lined. The Spalding Uniform complete. Net price to \$15.60. clubs ordering for entire team, \$12.50. No extra charge for detachable sleeves nor for lettering shirts with name of club.

The University Uniform No. 1. In work-manship and quality of material our University Uniform No. 1 is equal to our No. 0 Uniform, but slightly lighter. Colors: White, Pearl Gray, Yale Gray, Light Gray, Black, Maroon, Royal Blue, Navy Blue, Brown, Green, Cardi-nal. The University Uniform comprises: the University Shirt, any style; the University Pants, any style; the University Stockings, all wool, No. 1R; the University Cap, any style; the University Web Belt, or al' leather. The University Uniform, complete, \$12.50. Net price to clubs ordering for entire team,



JOHN J. McGRAW, Manager-Captain New Yorks, National League

### Špalding's Athletic Library.

per suit, \$10.00. No extra charge for detachable sleeves nor for lettering shirts with name of club.

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The Interscholastic Uniform No. 2. Made of same grade of material as our higher-priced uniforms, but of lighter weight flannel. Substantially made and a most serviceable outfit. Colors: White, Pearl Gray, Yale Gray, Light Gray, Black, Maroon, Royal Blue, Navy Blue, Brown, Green, Cardinal. This is one of our most popular suits, and will give the best of satisfaction. It can usually be worn two seasons. Interscholastic

JAMES COLLINS, Manager-Captain Bostons, American League.

Shirt, any style; Interscholastic Pants, any
style; Interscholastic
Wool Stockings, No.
2R; Interscholastic
Quality Cap, any style;
Interscholastic Web
Belt. The Interscholastic Uniform, complete,
\$\frac{1}{2}\$. Net price to
clubs ordering for entire team, \$\frac{1}{2}\$.00 per
suit. No extra charge
for lettering shirts
with name of club
nor for detachable
sleeves.

The Club Special Uniform No. 3 is made of good quality flannel in a variety of very desirable patterns. Well finished and a most excellent outfit for amateur clubs. Colors: White, Pearl Gray, Yale Gray, Light Gray, Black, Maroon, Royal Blue, Navy Blue, Brown, Cardinal. A most desirable young men's suit. Elegantly made, and of good. strong, handsome material. On exactly strong, same patterns as the League suits. The Club Special Uniform No. 3 comprises the follow-ing: the Club Special Shirt, any style: the Club Special Pants. any style; the Club Special Stockings, all wool, No. 3R; the Club Special Cap, any style; the Club Special Web Belt. The price of the Club Special Uniform, complete, is \$7.00, and the net price to clubs ordering for entire team, per suit, \$5,50. There is no extra

#### Spalding's Athletic Library

charge for lettering shirts with name of club nor for detachable sleeves. The Amateur Special Uniform No. 4 is made of good quality flannel and compares favorably with uniforms of other makers quoted at a much higher price. It is an excellent wearing uniform, cut and finished as well as higher-priced suits, and is very popular with the younger base ball players. Colors: White, Light Gray, Blue Gray, Maroon, Navy Blue, Green. The Amateur Special Un!form No. 4 consists of the following articles: the Amateur Special Shirt, any style; the Amateur Special Pants, padded; the Amateur Special Stockings No. 4R; the Amateur Special Cap, styles 21 and 5 only; the Amateur Special Web Belt. A single Amateur Special Uniform, complete, costs \$5.00, but the net price to clubs ordering for entire team is \$4,00 per suit. No extra charge for lettering shirts with name of club nor for detachable sleeves.

The Spalding Junior Uniform No. 5 is made expressly for clubs composed of boys and youths, and will stand the hnrdest kind of wear. It is made and trimmed in first-class style. Colors: Maroon, Green, Blue Gray, Brown Mix. The Spalding Junior Uniform No. 5 is made up of the articles enumerated herewith: the Spalding Junior Shirt, any style; the Spalding Junior Pants, padded: the Spalding Junior Cap, styles 21 and 5 only; the Spalding Junior Belt, the Spalding Junior Stockings. The Spalding Junior Uniform No. 5, complete, costs \$4.00. To clubs ordering nine or more uniforms. the price is \$3.00 per suit. There is no extra charge for lettering shirts with name of club nor for detachable sleeves,

The Spalding Youths' Uniform No. 6. The price at which this uniform is sold should make it extremely popular. It is very well made of good quality Gray material, and consists of the Spalding Youths' Shirt, button front, with one felt letter only; the Spalding Youths' Pants, padded; the Spalding Youths' Stockings; the Spalding Youths' Cap, style 21; the Spalding Youths' Belt. The Spalding Youths' Uniform No. 6, complete, costs \$2,00, and the net price to clubs ordering nine or more uniforms is

\$1,50 per suit.

\$1.50 per suit.
The prices of Spalding's Base Ball Shirts are as follows: "The Spalding" Shirt, any style, with name of club, \$6.00; "University" Shirt, any style, with name of club, \$5.00; "Interscholastic" Shirt, any style, with name of club, \$4.00; "Club Special" Shirt, any style, with name of club, \$2.75; "Amateur Special" Shirt, any style with name of club, \$2.00; "The style s

S2.16; Amateur Special Shirt, any style with name of club, \$1.50. Spalding's Shase Ball Pants cost: "The Spalding' Pants, any style, per pair, \$8.00; "University" Pants, any style, per pair, \$5.00: Interscholastic Pants, any style, per pair, \$2.00: Interscholastic Pants, any style, per pair, \$2.75; "Amateur Special" Pants, padded, per pair, \$2.00; "Junior" Pants, padded, per pair, \$2.00; "Special" Pants,

The Pittsburg club has adopted the idea of wearing a collarless jersey with striped sleeves under the flannel shirt, the sleeves of which extend

only to the elbow displaying the striped jersey underneath, and matching the striped stockings. the solid gray body is considered most suitable, they can be made up in any combination, but to order only, and orders should be placed early.

They cost \$2.50 each.

The shoe used by all the best players is The Spalding Highest Quality Base Ball Shoe, which is hand-made throughout and of specially selected kangaroo leather. Extreme care is taken in its general construction, and no pains or expense spared in making this shoe not only of the very highest in quality, but a perfect shoe in every detail. The plates, made exclusively for this shoe,

### Spalding's Athletic Library

are of the finest hand-forged razor steel and firmly riveted to heel and

sole. They cost \$6.00 per pair.

The Spalding Sprinting Shoe is made of same quality as our No. 2-0 shoe, but built on the famous Spalding running shoe last. They weigh about eighteen ounces to the pair and are made with extra care throughout. Per pair, \$6.50.

The Spalding Club Special Shoe is made of carefully selected satin calfskin, machine sewed, very substantially constructed, and a first-class shoe in every particular. Steel plates riveted to heel and sole. Per pair. \$5.00.

The Spalding Amateur Special Shoe is made of good quality calfskin, machine sewed; a serviceable and durable shoe, and one we can specially recommend. Plates riveted to heel and sole. Per pair, \$3.50.



The Spalding Junior Shoe. A leather shoe complete with plates. Made on regular base ball shoe last and an excellent shoe for junior teams. Per pair, \$2.00.

Spalding's Beveled Edge Shoe Plates, made of razor steel, are the kind used by all League players. They cost 50 cents for a pair of toe plates and 50 cents for a

pair of heel plates.

Toe and heel plates of good quality can be bought for

25 cents a pair, Spalding's Pitchers' Toe Plate is worn on the toe and affords a thorough protection to the shoe, and at the same time a most valuable assistant in pitching. Made for right or left shoe. Made of aluminum, they cost 50 cents, and of brass, 25 cents.

Every player needs an ankle supporter and the best made is the Hackey Patent Ankle Supporter. It is worn over or under stocking and supports the ankle ad-

mirably, while not interfering in any way with free movements. It relieves pain immediately and cures a sprain in a remarkably short time. In ordering, size of shoe worn should be given.

No. H. Made of soft tanned leather, best quality. Per pair, \$1.00.

No. SH. Good quality sheepskin, lined, bound and reinforced. Per pair, 50 cents

No. CH. Black duck, lined and bound, leather reinforced. Per pair, 25 cents.

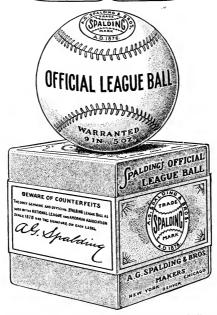
In stockings, the best cost \$1.75 per pair, and range in price down to 25 cents for a cotton pair. Belts and caps also come in a great variety, both of styles and prices.

Every player should have a uniform bag to keep his outfit clean and in good shape. A canvas one costs \$2.50, and when made of fine bag leather, ·\$5.00.

A club should also have an official scorer and a score book. A very good score book, with board cover, to hold 22 games, can be bought for 25 cents.

A complete list of base ball goods will be found in Spalding's Base Ball catalogue which will be sent free to any address by A. G. Spalding & Bros. from their stores in any of the following cities: New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco, St. Louis, Boston, Buffalo, Baltimore, Denver, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Washington, Pittsburg, Syracuse, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Montreal, Canada,

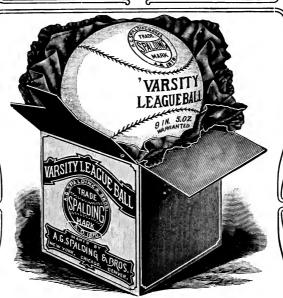
# WHAT A BASE BALL PLAYER NEEDS



The first requisite of a ball player is, of course, the ball and bat. The Spalding Official League Ball has been used exclusively by the National League, minor leagues, and by all intercollegiate and other associations for over a quarter of a century, and is beyond all question the most perfect base ball that has ever been produced. It is backed up by an absolute guarantee to last through one continuous match game without ripping or losing its shape. The Spalding Official League Ball is sold by all first-class athletic goods dealers throughout the country, and the price is \$1.25 class athletic goods dealers throughout the country.

Each. For boys' use especially, there is a smaller size, called Spalding's Official Boys' League Ball, which combines all the qualities of the Official ball, and is just as earefully made. It is especially designed for junior clubs (composed of boys under sixteen years of age), and all games in which

were won by A. G. SPALDING & BROS, at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904, for the best, most complete and most attractive installation of Gymnastic Apparatus, Base Ball and Athletic Supplies shown at the World's Fair.



# The Spalding 'Varsity League

No. X. Each, \$1.00

Regulation size and weight, fine selected horsehide cover, rubber center, all wool yarn and far su-perior in material and workmanship to any of the various imitations of our Official League Ball. Warranted to last a full game without losing its elasticity or shape.

Spalding Interscholastic League

No. XB. Same quality as the 'Varsity League, but smaller in size. Warranted to last a full game. Each, 50c.

#### A. C. SPALDING & BROS.

New York Chicago St. Louis Denver San Francisco Minneapolis Baltimore Kansas City New Orleans Buffalo Philadelphia Washington Pittsburg Syracuse Cincinnati Montreal. Can. London, England

# A SPECIAL AWARD

were won by A. G. SPALDING & BROS, at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904, for the best, most complete and most attractive installation of Gymnastic Apparatus, Base Ball and Athletic Supplies shown at the World's Fair.



# Spalding Official Made with horsehide cover,

rubber center and wound Boys' League with wool yarn. Same as our Official League Ball in

BROS.

No. 1B. Each, 75c. every respect except slightly smaller in size. It is especially designed for junior clubs (composed of boys under sixteen years of age), and all games in which this ball is used will be recognized as legal games, the same as if played with the Official League Ball.

Warranted to last a full game. Send for Spalding's Complete Catalogue of all Athletic Sports.

A. C. SPALDING &

San Francisco New York Chicago St. Louis Denver New Orleans Minneapolis Baltimore Kansas City Buffalo Philadelphia Washington Pittsburg Syracuse Cincinnati Montreal, Can. London, England

were won by A. G. SPALDING & BROS. at the Louisiana
Purchase Exposition, 1904, for the best, most complete
and most attractive installation of Gymnastic Apparatus,
Base Ball and Athletic Supplies shown at the World's Fair.



## High Flyer

# Boys' Favorite

No. 7. Horsehide cover and well constructed. An excellent large size ball for boys. Put up in a separate box and sealed. Each, 25c.

## Boys' Amateur

# Boys' Lively

No. 9B. A good Boys' Lively ball, juvenile size, two-piece cover. Each ball trade-marked. . . . . . . . . Each, 10c.

Send for Spalding's Complete Catalogue of all Athletic Sports.

#### A. C. SPALDING & BROS.

New York Chicago St. Louis Denver San Francisco Boston Minneapolis Baltimore Kansas City New Orleans Buffalo Philadelphia Washington Pittsburg Syracuse Cincinnati Montreal, Can. London, England

were won by A. G. SPALDING & BROS. at the Louisiana
Purchase Exposition, 1904, for the best, most complete
and most attractive installation of Gymnastic Apparatus,
Base Ball and Athletic Supplies shown at the World's Fair.



This mask is used by practically all catchers on league, college and semi-professional teams. The patent sun shade protects the eyes without obstructing the view. Mask is made throughout of finest steel wire, extra heavy black enameled. Fitted with molded leather chin strap, hair filled pads and spejal elastic head band.

No. 4-0. Each, \$4.00

Send for Spalding's Complete Catalogue of all Athletic Sports

## A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

New York Chicago St. Louis Denver San Francisco Boston Minneapolis Baltimore Kansas City New Orleans Buffalo Philadelphia Washington Pittsburg Syracuse Cincinnati Montreal, Can. London, England

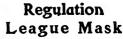
were won by A. G. SPALDING & BROS. at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904, for the best, most complete and most attractive installation of Gymnastic Apparatus, Base Ball and Athletic Supplies shown at the World's Fair.



# Neck Protecting Mask

Careful players realize the value of the neck protecting attachment with which this mask is fitted. The arrangement is made so as not to interfere in the slightest with free movements and it affords absolute protection to the neck. Finest steel wire, extra heavy and black enameled to prevent reflection of light.

No. 3-0. Each, \$3.00



Made of heavy, soft annealed steel wire. Well finished and reliable in every particular.

BLACK ENAMELED

No. OX. Each, \$2.00

BRIGHT WIRE

No. O. Each, \$1.50

### A. C. SPALDING & BROS.

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#### DAND GRAND PRIZE A SPECIAL AWAR

were won by A. G. SPALDING & BROS. at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904, for the best, most complete and most attractive installation of Gymnastic Apparatus, Base Ball and Athletic Supplies shown at the World's Fair.



No. 2-0

# Spalding Special League Mask BLACK ENAMELED

For the ordinary player there is no mask more suitable than our League style, which is made on our special form as approved by the best players in this country. Extra heavy and best annealed steel wire Fittings of black enameled. best quality throughout.

No. 2-0. Each, \$2.50

# Spalding Amateur Mask

BRIGHT WIRE

Same size and general style of the League mask. Substantially made and warranted perfectly safe.

No. A. Each, \$1.00



Send for Spalding's Complete Catalogue of all Athletic Sports

## C. SPALDING & BROS.

San Francisco St. Louis Denver New York Chicago Kansas City New Orleans Minneapolis Baltimore Buffalo Philadelphia Washington Pittsburg Syracuse Cincinnati London, England Montreal, Can.

were won by A. G. SPALDING & BROS, at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904, for the best, most complete and most attractive installation of Gymnastic Apparatus, Base Ball and Athletic Supplies shown at the World's Fair.



# **Spalding** Regulation Mask

BRIGHT WIRE

Made in same style as our Amateur mask, but without head or chin piece. Warranted.

No. L. Each, 75c.



#### No. L

# **Spalding** Boys' Amateur Mask

BRIGHT WIRE

Exactly same quality as our No. A mask, only smaller in size. An absolutely safe mask



for boys.

No. B. Each. \$1.00

# Spalding Youths' Mask

BRIGHT WIRE Well padded. No head or chin piece.

> No. C. Each, 50c. No. D. Each, 25c.

No. C

No. D

#### C. SPALDING & BROS.

New York Chicago St. Louis Denver San Francisco Boston Minneapolis Baltimore Kansas City New Orleans Buffalo Philadelphia Washington Pittsburg Syracuse
Montreal, Can. London, England Cincinnati

Purchase Exposition, 1904, for the best, most complete and most attractive installation of Gymnastic Apparatus, Base Ball and Athletic Supplies shown at the World's Fair.

# Spalding Inflated Body Protectors

We were the first to introduce an inflated body protector, made under the Gray patent, and the method of inflation used then has been retained in the improved style, with the addition of a special break at the bottom, which makes it more pliable and convenient. Made of best rubber, inflated with air. When not in use the air may be let out and the protector rolled into a very small package.



No. 2-0. Special quality, covering of extra fine				
selected material			Each,	\$7.50
No. o. League Catchers'	Protector.		4.4	5.00
No. 1. Amateur Catchers	s' Protector		6.6	3.50
No. 2. Boys' Catchers' I			6.6	2.00

# Umpires' Body Protectors

Made to order only. Patterns showing exact size and shape required must be sent with order. \$10.00

Send for Spalding's Complete Catalogue of all Athletic Sports.

### A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

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were won by A. G. SPALDING & BROS. at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904, for the best, most complete and most attractive installation of Gymnastic Apparatus, Base Ball and Athletic Supplies shown at the World's Fair.

# ———Spalding——— "Professional" Catchers' Mitt



The facing of this mitt is white buck specially selected and absolutely the best quality procurable. Made without heel pad; padding in accordance with the ideas of the best professional catchers in this country. Sides and back are of the finest quality calfskin, padded with the best hair felt, rawhide lacing at the back, strap-and-buckle fastening, reinforced and laced at the thumb. This mitt is slightly smaller than our Perfection No. 7-0, and in weight is somewhat lighter.

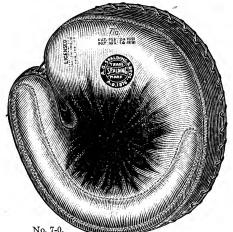
=No. 8-0. Each, \$7.00=

#### A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

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were won by A. G. SPALDING & BROS. at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904, for the best, most complete and most attractive installation of Gymnastic Apparatus,
Base Ball and Athletic Supplies shown at the World's Fair.

#### SPAIDING "PERFECTION" CATCHERS MITT



HIS mitt we consider about as near perfection as it is possible to come in making an article of this kind. The leather is of finest quality calfskin, padding of best hair felt obtainable and every other detail of manufacture has been carefully considered, including patent lace back with rawhide lacing. Thumb reinforced and laced, double row of stitching on heel pad, strap-and-buckle fastening at back.

No. 7-0. Each, \$6.00

#### A. C. SPALDING & BROS.

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were won by A. G. SPALDING & BROS. at the Louisiana
Purchase Exposition, 1904, for the best, most complete
and most attractive installation of Gymnastic Apparatus,
Base Ball and Athletic Supplies shown at the World's Fair.

# Spalding Youths' Mitt-Patent Lace Back



A VERY serviceable youths' mitt. Face and finger piece made of velvet tanned brown leather, sides and back of firm tanned leather; reinforced and laced at thumb and double row of stitching on heel pad; strap-and-buckle fastening at back.

> No. CC. Each, 50c.

## Spalding Youths' Mitt-Patent Lace Back

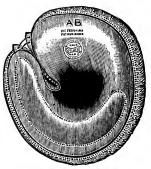
A GREAT favorite; made of extra quality firm tanned oak leather; well padded and substantially made; double row of stitching on heel pad; reinforced and laced thumb, strap-and-buckle fastening at back.

No. BB. Each, 50c.



#### A. C. SPALDING & BROS.

were won by A. G. SPALDING & BROS. at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904, for the best, most complete and most attractive installation of Gymnastic Apparatus, Base Ball and Athletic Supplies shown at the World's Fair.



# Spalding Youths' Mitt

PATENT LACE BACK Superior quality youths' mitt. Made with extra quality white buck, face and finger-piece extremely tough and durable; well padded; reinforced and laced at thumb and double row of stitching on heel pad; strap-andbuckle fastening at

No. AB. Each, \$1.00



# Spalding Practice Mitt

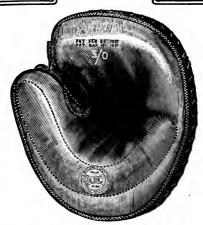
PATENT LACE BACK

Men's size. Face and back of asbestos buck, sides of firm tanned leather. Reinforced and laced at thumb, double row of stitching on heel pad; strap-and-buckle fastening at back.

No. B. Each. \$1.00

#### A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

were won by A. G. SPALDING & BROS. at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904, for the best, most complete and most attractive installation of Gymnastic Apparatus,
Base Ball and Athletic Supplies shown at the World's Fair.



Spalding

Made of special tanned leaher. very soft and pliable, heavily League' Mitt padded. An old favorite.

No. 5-0. Each, \$4.00

Spalding No. OA Mitt

Extra large and heavily padded. Velvet tanned leather face and special tanned leather

finger-piece and back. Extremely well made.

No. OA. Each, \$2.00

#### & BROS. A. C. SPALDING

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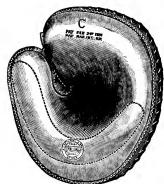
were won by A. G. SPALDING & BROS. at the Louisiana
Purchase Exposition, 1904, for the best, most complete
and most attractive installation of Gymnastic Apparatus,
Base Ball and Athletic Supplies shown at the World's Fair.



## Spalding Amateur Mitt

Made of extra quality asbestos buck, perspiration proof, extremely tough and durable. A very popular mitt.

No. A. Each, \$1.50

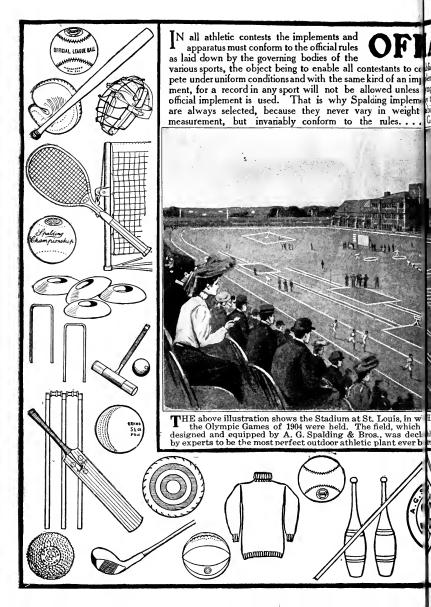


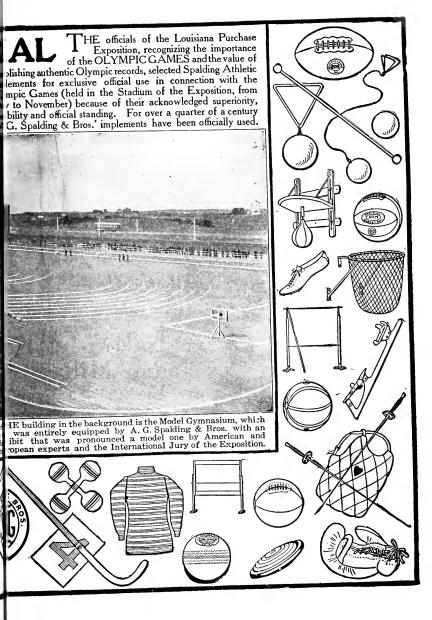
# Spalding No. C Mitt

Face and fingerpiece of special
velvet tanned
brown leather;
sides and back of
firm tannedleather.
Superior quality
throughout.

No. C. Each, \$1.00

#### A. C. SPALDING & BROS.





were won by A. G. SPALDING & BROS, at the Louisiana
Purchase Exposition, 1904, for the best, most complete
and most attractive installation of Gymnastic Apparatus,
Base Ball and Athletic Supplies shown at the World's Fair.



# Spalding No. 4 Mitt

Men's size, improved style. Face and back of asbestos buck; extra heavily padded; reinforced and laced at thumb joint and double row of stitching on heel pad.

No. 4. Each, 50c.

Send for Spalding's handsomely illustrated catalogue of athletic sports,



# Spalding Junior Mitt

PATENT LACE BACK

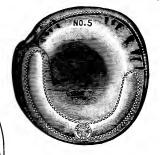
Most popular mitt made; face and back of asbestos buck; well padded; laced thumb; double row of stitching on heel pad.

No. CB. Each, 25c.

#### A. C. SPALDING & BROS.

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Purchase Exposition, 1904, for the best, most complete
and most attractive installation of Gymnastic Apparatus,
Base Ball and Athletic Supplies shown at the World's Fair.

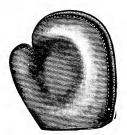
#### SPALDING No. 5 MITT



Improved style; face and back made of asbestos buck; lace thumb; well padded and double row of stitching on heel pad.

No. 5. Each 25c.

SPALDING No. 7 MITT



Face of asbestos buck; canvas back; good size and well padded.

No. 7. Each, IOc.

#### A. C. SPALDING & BROS.

were won by A. G. SPALDING & BROS. at the Louisiana
Purchase Exposition, 1904, for the best, most complete
and most attractive installation of Gymnastic Apparatus,
Base Ball and Athletic Supplies shown at the World's Fair.



# "DECKER PATENT"

MADE same as our No. O Mitt, with the addition of a heavy piece of sole leather on back for extra protection to the hand and fingers.

No. OX. Each, \$3.00

#### SPALDING No. O MITT

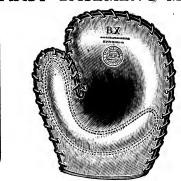
Face, sides and finger-piece made of velvet tanned leather and the back of selected asbestos buck, well padded. Well known for reliability.

No. O. Each, \$2.50

#### A. C. SPALDING & BROS.

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Purchase Exposition, 1904, for the best, most complete
and most attractive installation of Gymnastic Apparatus,
Base Ball and Att.etic Supplies shown at the World's Fair.

#### SPALDING FIRST BASEMEN'S MITT



HIGHEST quality material and workmanship and adapts itself to the conformation of the hand without any necessity for breaking in. The only really correct first basemen's mitt. Made of fine selected and specially tanned calfskin, extremely well made throughout, leather lined and padded to meet the special requirements of a baseman's mitt; rawhide lacing all round; strap-and-buckle fastening at back.

#### No. BX. Each, \$4.00

Send for Spalding's Complete Catalogue of all Athletic Sports.

#### A. C. SPALDING & BROS.

were won by A. G. SPALDING & BROS. at the Louisiana
Purchase Exposition, 1904, for the best, most complete
and most attractive installation of Gymnastic Apparatus,
Base Ball and Athletic Supplies shown at the World's Fair.



### Professional First Basemen's Mitt

Composed of same quality materials and workmanship as in our No. BX First Basemen's Mitt. It has no heel pad and is made up especially for professional use; strap-and-buckle fastening at back.

Each, \$4.00



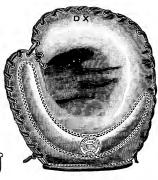
### No. CX First Basemen's Mitt

Fine quality and finish; made on same lines as our No. BX Mitt; face of specially tanned drab leather; back of firm tanned brown leather; extra well padded at wrist and thumb; laced all around; strap-and-buckle fastening at back.

Each, \$2.00

#### A. C. SPALDING & BROS.

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Purchase Exposition, 1904, for the best, most complete
and most attractive installation of Gymnastic Apparatus,
Base Ball and Athletic Supplies shown at the World's Fair.



#### No. DX First Basemen's Mitt

Men's size; a good article at a moderate price; made of oak tan specially selected leather, laced all around; a very easyfitting mitt; strapand-buckle fastening at back.

Each, \$1.50



#### No. EX First Basemen's Mitt

An excellent mitt for boys; made of good quality white leather, laced all around; suitably padded and will give very good service; strap-and-buckle fastening at back.

Each, \$1.00

Send for catalogue of athletic sports. Free.

#### A. C. SPALDING & BROS.

were won by A. G. SPALDING & BROS. at the Louisiana
Purchase Exposition, 1904, for the best, most complete
and most attractive installation of Gymnastic Apparatus,
Base Ball and Athletic Supplies shown at the World's Fair.



# Spalding No. 2XS Infielders' Glove

A special glove with features that will appeal to the professional player. Made extra long, of selected velvet tanned buckskin, lined and lightly padded. Has no heel pad. Made in rights and lefts.

No. 2XS. Each, \$2.50

### Spalding No. XS Infielders' Glove

Mans' size glove. Made of good quality oil tanned leather, well finished and exceedingly durable; double row of stitching on heel pad, and nicely padded. Made in rights and lefts.

No. XS. Each, \$1.50



Send for Spalding's Complete Catalogue of all Athletic Sports.

#### A. C. SPALDING & BROS.

were won by A. G. SPALDING & BROS. at the Louisiana
Purchase Exposition, 1904, for the best, most complete
and most attractive installation of Gymnastic Apparatus,
Base Ball and Athletic Supplies shown at the World's Fair.

# ----Spalding----Professional Infielders' Glove



OUR No. PX Infielders' Glove is made up on lines suggested by prominent professional players. Quality and workmanship cannot be surpassed. The quality of buckskin used in making up this glove is the finest we have been able to obtain, and all other items of manufacture have been carefully looked into. It is heavily padded around edges with fine quality felt, and padding extends well up into the little finger. Has no heel pad, but is made extra long to protect wrist.

#### No. PX. Each, \$3.00

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#### A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

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### Spalding Men's Size Infielders' Glove

A well made glove, improved style. Made of extra fine quality brown leather, well padded; double row of stitching on heel pad. Made in rights and lefts.

No. 15. Each, \$1.00

### Spalding Men's Size Infielders' Glove

Made in style similar to our No. PX professional glove, but of material same as in our No. 15. Has no heel pad and is extra long. Made in rights and lefts.

No. 15L. Each, \$1.00

Send for Spalding's Complete Catalogue of all Athletic Sports,



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### Spalding Youths' Size Infielders' Gloves

This glove is well made of soft tanned white leather, nicely padded: leather bound, and a first-class article in every way.

No. 14. Each, 50c.





A youths' glove; all leather, good quality, well made and padded; double row of stitching on heel pad.

buck and well padded; double row of stitching on heel pad. Best quarter glove on the market.

Youths' size. Made of asbestos

No. 18. Each. 25c.

All styles made in rights and lefts.

Send for Spalding's Complete Catalogue of all Athletic Sports



No. 17. Each, 25c.

#### A. C. SPALDING & BROS.

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Purchase Exposition, 1904, for the best, most complete
and most attractive installation of Gymnastic Apparatus,
Base Ball and Athletic Supplies shown at the World's Fair.



## Spalding No.XL Infielders' Glove

Made in style similar to our No. PX professional glove, but of white tanned horsehide. Has no heel pad and is made extra long.

No. XL. Each, \$1.50

# Spalding No. X Infielders' Glove

A good all-around glove, improved style. Made of good quality white tanned horsehide, well padded and leather lined; double row of stitching on heel pad. Will give excellent service.

No. X. Each, \$1.50



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Purchase Exposition, 1904, for the best, most complete
and most attractive installation of Gymnastic Apparatus,
Base Ball and Athletic Supplies shown at the World's Fair.

# SPALDING YOUTHS' SIZE INFIELDERS' GLOVES



Our best youths' glove, made throughout of selected velvet tanned buckskin. Quality of material, workmanship and style same as our No. 2X men's glove; an article of particular merit. Made in rights and lefts.

No. 2XB. Each, \$2.00

A good youths' size glove. Made of fine quality white tanned horsehide. Similar in material, workmanship and style to our No. X men's glove. Made in rights and lefts.

No. XB. Each, \$1.00

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#### A. C. SPALDING & BROS.

were won by A. G. SPALDING & BROS. at the Louisiana
Purchase Exposition, 1904, for the best, most complete
and most attractive installation of Gymnastic Apparatus,
Base Ball and Athletic Supplies shown at the World's Fair.

### Spalding Men's Size Infielders' Gloves

Made of good quality soft suede tanned white leather, leather lined, nicely padded; double row of stitching on heel pad.

No. 12. Each, 75c.





### Spalding Men's Size Infielders' Gloves

A good glove, full size, improved style. Good quality soft tanned white leather, nicely padded; double row of stitching on heel pad.

No. 16. Each, 50c.

Send for Spalding's Complete Catalogue of All Athletic Sports.

#### A. C. SPALDING & BROS.

were won by A. G. SPALDING & BROS. at the Louisiana
Purchase Exposition, 1904, for the best, most complete
and most attractive installation of Gymnastic Apparatus,
Base Ball and Athletic Supplies shown at the World's Fair.

### Spalding Regulation Infielders' Glove

This glove has retained its popularity year after year, and to-day is acknowledged to be the most practical in style and get-up of any on the market. Made of selected velvet tanned buckskin, lined and correctly padded with finest felt. Highest quality work manship throughout; double row of stitching on heel pad. No better made at any price.

No. 2X. Each, \$2.50



# Spalding No. AX Infielders' Glove

A very popular style. Made throughout of specially tanned calfskin. Padded with best quality felt; double row of stitching on heel pad. Highest quality workmanship throughout.

No. AX. Each, \$2.50

#### A. C. SPALDING & BROS.

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Purchase Exposition, 1904, for the best, most complete
and most attractive installation of Gymnastic Apparatus,
Base Ball and Athletic Supplies shown at the World's Fair.





#### Spalding No. 5X Fielders' Mitt

An exceedingly good mitt at a popular price; the face made of white tanned buckskin, brown leather back; laced thumb; constructed throughout in a most substantial manner; strap-and-buckle fastening at back.

Each, \$1.00

#### Spalding No. 6X Boys' Fielders' Mitt

A substantial mitt for boys; made thooughout of a good quality brown cape leather, well padded and laced thumb, and without doubt the best mitt of the kind ever sold at the price. Each, 50c.



#### Spalding No. 7X Boys' Fielders' Mitt

Made of asbestos buck, well padded and substantially made; laced thumb.

No. 7X. Each, 25c.

Send for Spalding's handsome catalogue of all athletic sports. Mailed free to any address.

#### A. C. SPALDING & BROS.

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and most attractive installation of Gymnastic Apparatus,
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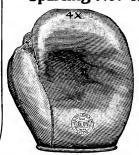
### Spalding No. 3X Fielders' Mitt

Made of the very best and softest white tanned buckskin; the thumb and at wrist is extra well padded; laced thumb, leather lined. Our highest quality Fielders' Mitt, the finest procurable and of the best workmanship; none better made for the purpose; strap-and-buckle fastening at back.



No. 3X. Each, \$2.50

### Spalding No. 4X Fielders' Mitt



Style much improved; made of specially tanned drab leather, well padded with fine felt, leather lined, and carefully sewed and finished; laced thumb; strap-and-buckle fastening at back.

No. 4X. Each, \$1.50

Send for Spalding's Complete Catalogue of all Athletic Sports.

#### A. C. SPALDING & BROS.

were won by A. G. SPALDING & BROS. at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904, for the best, most complete and most attractive installation of Gymnastic Apparatus, Base Ball and Athletic Supplies shown at the World's Fair.

#### THE-

# Spalding Mushroom Bat

PATENTED

In this bat a principle has been utilized which makes a bat of the same weight many times more effective than the ordinary style under certain conditions, and as an all-round bat we have received many letters from prominent professional players testifying to their appreciation of the good points of its construction. They say: "Both balance and model are perfect." Only the very best quality of air dried timber has been used and every one is carefully tested by an expert before leaving our factory. The knob arrangement at the end of the bat enables us to get a more even distribution of weight over the whole length than is possible under the old construction, and for certain kinds of play the bat is practically invaluable.

We recommend it heartily to our customers, feeling certain that they will find in the combination of good qualities which it possesses something that they have sought for in vain elsewhere—a perfect bat.

No. M. The Spaiding Mushroom Plain Bai, Special Finish. Each, \$1.00 No. MT. The Spaiding Mushroom Taped Bai, Taped Handle, "1.00

New York, Sept. 22, 1903.
For a long time I have been trying to find a bat that would balance when choking. Not until I used the Mushroom Bat, invented by Jack Pickett, have I found a bat that was up to my idea. This bat is used exclusively by the New York players. Yours truly.

JOHN J. McGRAW, Manager New York B. B. Club.

In all my experience as a base ball player I have not found a more satisfactory base ball bat than the Spalding Mushroom Bat. The timber is the best I have seen; the balance and model of the bat is perfect. Yours truly,

JAMES J. CALLAHAN,
Manager-Captain Chicago American League Club

CHICAGO, Oct. 14, 1903.

I have played professional base ball for the last fifteen years and have tried all kinds of bats, but no bat has given me such good service as the Spalding Mushroom bat, introduced by Jack Pickett. Quality and balance are perfect.

Yours truly,
WM. GLEASON,
Captain Philadelphia National League B. B. Club.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14, 1903.
The Spalding Mushroom Bat, introduced by Jack Pickett, receives my hearty endorsement. My experience as a ball player enables me to thoroughly appreciate its good qualities. Yours truly.

CHAS. A. COMISKEY,
President Chicago American League Club.

In all our experience as base ball players we have not found a bat more satisfactory

than the Spalding Mushroom Bat, introduced by Jack Pickett.

JAMES F. SLAGLE JOHN EVERS
J. KLING J. McCARTHY
DR. J. P. CASEY D. JONES Of Chies

OHN EVERS F. L. CHANCE
McCARTHY JOE TINKER
JONES Of Chicago National League Club.

#### A. C. SPALDING & BROS.

were won by A. G. SPALDING & BROS. at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904, for the best, most complete and most attractive installation of Gymnastic Apparatus, Base Ball and Athletic Supplies shown at the World's Fair.

# SPALDING GOLD MEDAL BATS

OLD MEDA BASE BALL BAT ing the Spalding Gold Medal Bats in our line we do so to emphasize the fact that in bat making some thing more than mere manufacturing skill is neces-The man who makes a base ball bat should know just what is required, not merely in a general way but in a special sense, and when he is shaping the timber there must be within him the knowledge and skill re quired to shape it so that the balance will be perfect and the bulk left in the correct place This is something that comes only through experience, and we claim that a bat-making career extending over twenty-nine years, with un-equalled facilities at our command, should be considered when players

nromisa that these bats will be found perfect in balance, finish and quality of timber, and in placing our trade-mark and mark of superiority upon them we do so with perfect confidence that they will sustain the reputation of A. G. Spalding & Bros. for furnishing goods of satisfactory quality.

All Spalding Gold Medal Bats are made of most carefully selected best white ash, seasoned in open sheds for three years (not kiln dried). Each bat is passed under the critical eye of one of the best known old-time base ball players and carefully tested before being packed.



Spalding Gold Medal Plain Bat, golden finish. - - Each, \$1.00

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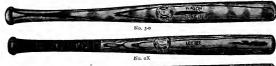
No. GMT. Spalding Gold Medal Taped Bat, white wax finish. - "
No. GMB. Spalding Boys' Gold Medal Plain Bat, golden finish, boys' size. "

#### A. C. SPALDING & BROS.

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Purchase Exposition, 1904, for the best, most complete
and most attractive installation of Gymnastic Apparatus,
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# SPALDING TRADE-MARKED BATS

Since 1877, when we introduced the Spalding line of trade-marked tats, they have been recognized as standard by players to whom quality is a consideration. Wherever possible, we have improved both style and quality from time to time, and the assortment as now made up comprises absolutely the most up-to-date and thoroughly trustworthy styles that can be produced. The timber used in their construction is seasoned from two to three years before using, thus ensuring not only a lighter and stronger bat, but also retaining the life quality and driving power of the natural wood.



# No. aX

#### SPALDING MEN'S BATS

- No. 3-0. Spalding Wagon Tongue Ash Bat, League quality, special finish, spotted burning. Each, 50c.
- No. OX. Spalding "Axletree" Bat, finest straight grained ash; tape wound handle. "256.
  No. 2X. Spalding "Axletree" Bat, finest straight grained ash; tape wound handle. "256.



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#### SPALDING BOYS' BATS

- No. 3X. Spalding Junior League Bat, extra quality ash; spotted hurning.

  Each, 25c.
  No. 2XB. Spalding Boys' Bat, selected quality ash, polished and varnished; antique finish.

  Each, 10c.
- No. 10. Boys' Hard Wood Bat; good quality.

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No. 3-0. Toe Plates. Per pair, 50c.

#### **Professional**

BEST QUALITY STEEL No. 1. Toe Plates, 10c.

## Spalding Bevel Edge Shoe Plates

RAZOR STEEL.



No. 4-0. Heel Plates. Per pair, 50c.

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HARDENED STEEL No. 0. Toe Plates, 25c. No. 1H. Heel Plates, 10c. | No. 2-0. Heel Plates, 25c.

# Spalding Pitchers' Toe Plate



No. A. Aluminum, No. B. Brass.

A thorough protection to the shoe and a most valuable assistant in pitching. Made for right or left shoe. Used by all professionals.

Each, 50c Each. 50c.

#### BROS.

St. Louis Denver San Francisco New York Chicago Kansas City Minneapolis Baltimore New Orleans Buffalo Philadelphia Washington Pittsburg Syracuse Cincinnati London, England Montreal, Can.

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# Spalding Club Special Shoe



Made of carefully selected satin calfskin, machine sewed, very substantially constructed, and a first-class shoe in every particular. Steel plates riveted to heel and sole.

No. o. Per pair, \$5.00

## Spalding Amateur Special Shoe

Made of good quality calfskin, machine sewed; a serviceable and durable shoe, and one we can specially recommend. Plates riveted to heel and sole.

No. 35. Per pair, \$3.50



## Spalding Junior Shoe



A leather shoe, complete with plates. Made on regular base ball shoe last and an excellent shoe for junior teams.

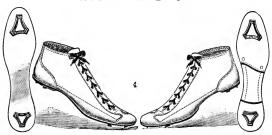
No. 37. Per pair, \$2.00

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# The Spalding Highest Quality Base Ball Shoe



No. 2-0

No. 30-S

Our "Highest Quality" Base Ball Shoe is hand-made throughout and of specially selected kangaroo leather. Extreme care is taken in its general construction, and no pains or expense spared in making this shoe not only of the very highest quality, but a perfect shoe in every detail. The plates, made exclusively for this shoe, are of the finest hand-forged razor steel and firmly riveted to heel and sole.

No. 2-0. "Highest Quality." Per pair, \$6.00

## The Spalding Sprinting Shoe

Same quality as our No. 2-0 shoe, but built on our famous running shoe last. Weigh about eighteen ounces to the pair and made with extra care throughout.

No. 30-S. Sprinting Shoe. Per pair, \$6.50

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# Club Special Uniform No. 3

Made of good quality flannel, in a variety of very desirable patterns. Well finished and a most excellent outfit for amateur clubs. A most desirable young men's suit. Elegantly made, and of good, strong, handsome material. On exactly same patterns as the league suits.

Club Special Uniform No. 3 Complete \$7.00

Net price to clubs ordering for Entire Team. Suit, \$5.50

COLORS: White, Pearl Gray, Yale Gray, Light Gray, Black, Maroon, Royal Blue, Navy Blue, Brown, Cardinal.

CONSISTING OF: Club Special Shirt, any style; Club Special Pants, any style; Club Special Stockings, No. 3R; Club Special Cap, any style; Club Special Web Belt.

No extra charge for lettering shirts with name of club nor for detachable sleeves.



# Amateur Special Uniform No. 4

Made of good quality flannel, and compares favorably with uniforms of other makers quoted at a much higher price. An excellent wearing uniform, cut and finished as well as our higher-priced suits. Very popular with the younger base ball players.

Amateur Special Uniform No.4 Complete \$5.00

Net price to clubs ordering for Entire Team. Suit, \$4.00

Colors: White, Light Gray, Blue Gray, Maroon, Navy Blue, Green.

CONSISTING OF: Amateur Special Shirt, any style; Amateur Special Pants, padded; Amateur Special Stockings, No. 4R; Amateur Special Cap, styles 21 and 5 only; Amateur Special Web Belt

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### The Spalding Junior Unitorm No. 5

This uniform is made expressly for clubs composed of boys and youths, and will stand the hardest kind of wear. Made and trimmed in first-class style.

Spalding Junior Uniform No. 5. Complete, \$4.00

Net price to clubs ordering Nine or more Uniforms, Per suit. \$3.00

COLORS:

Maroon, Blue Gray, Green, Brown Mix. No extra charge for lettering shirts with name of club nor for detachable sleeves.

Consisting of: Spalding Junior Shirt, any style; Spalding Junior Pants, padded; Spalding Junior Cap, styles 21 and 5 only; Spalding Junior Belt; Spalding Junior Stockings.



# The Spalding Youths' Uniform No. 6

The Spalding Youths' Uniform No. 6. Complete, \$2.00

Net price to clubs ordering nine or more uniforms, Per suit, \$1.50

Very well made of good quality Gray material.

CONSISTING OF

The Spalding Youths'
Shirt, button front, with
one felt letter only; The
Spalding Youths' Pants,
padded; The Spalding
Youths' Stockings; The
Spalding Youths' Cap,
style 21; The Spalding
Youths' Belt.

The price at which we are selling this uniform should make it extremely popular.

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Purchase Exposition, 1904, for the best, most complete
and most attractive installation of Gymnastic Apparatus,
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#### The Interscholastic Uniform No. 2

Made of same grade of material as our higher priced uniforms, but of lighter weight. This is one of our most popular suits and will give the best of satisfaction. Can usually be worn two seasons.

Interscholastic Uniform No. 2. Complete. \$9.65

Net price to clubs ordering for Entire Team. Suit, \$8.00

White, Pearl Gray, Yale Gray, Light Gray, Black, Green, Maroon, Royal Blue, Navy Blue, Brown, Cardinal.

Consisting of: Interscholastic Shirt, any style; Interscholastic Pants, any style; Interscholastic Stockings, No. 2R; Interscholastic Cap, any style; Interscholastic Web Belt.

No extra charge for lettering shirts with name of club nor for detachable sleeves.



We have on hand a special flannel, Royal Purple, dyed particularly for teams connected with the Order of Elks. While we do not recommend that this be made up solid color in suits, still it makes a beautiful combination as trimming on white flannel, and we are making these uniforms now in that way in our Nos. 0, 1 and 2 qualities only.

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## Spalding Base Ball Shirts (Separate)



No. 0. "The Spalding" Shirt, any style, with name of club, \$6.00 No. 1. "University" Shirt, any style, with name of club, \$5.00 No. 2. "Interscholastic" Shirt, any style, with name of club, \$4.00 No. 3. "Club Special" Shirt, any style, with name of club, \$2.75 No. 4. "Amateur Special" Shirt, any style, with name of club, \$2.00 No. 5. "Junior" Shirt, any style, with name of club, \$1.50 years.

# Spalding Base Ball Pants (Separate)

No. 0. "The Spalding" Pants, any style. Pair, \$6.00 No. 1. "University" Pants, any style. "5.00 No. 2. "Interscholastic" Pants, any style. "3.75 No. 3. "Club Special" Pants, any style. "2.75 No. 4. "Amateur Special" Pants, padded. "2.00 No. 5. "Junior" Pants, padded. "1.50

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# THE SPALDING "OFFICIAL" BASKET BALL



Officially adopted and must be used in all match games. The cover is made in eight. sections, with capless ends and of the finest and most carefully selected pebble grain leather. The bladder is made specially for this ball, of extra quality Para rubber. Each ball packed complete, in sealed box, and guaranteed perfect in every detail.

No. M. "Official" Basket Ball. Each, \$5.00

Extracts from Official Rule Book

RULE II.-BALL

SEC. 3. The ball made by A. G. SPALDING & BROS. shall be the official ball. Official balls will be stamped as herewith, and will be in sealed boxes.



SEC. 4. The official ball must be used in all match games.

RULE III.-GOALS.

SEC. 3. The goal made by A. G. SPALDING & BROS. shall be the official goal.



SEC. 4. The official goal must be used in all match games.

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Purchase Exposition, 1904, for the best, most complete
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# Spalding Boxing Gloves



Above illustrates the patent palm lacing and patent palm grip with which all out "Corbett pattern" gloves are equipped. With these improvements we believe our line is absolutely the finest on the market. The patent palm lacing insuring a snug fit at all times is a very valuable feature, and the patent palm grip, we know, will be appreciated by those who want gloves that are upto-date in every particular. Used by all the champions.

#### CORBETT PATTERN

Prices: \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.25, \$4.00, \$4.50 per set.

#### REGULAR PATTERN

Prices: \$1.00, \$1.50 per set.

For complete description of Spalding Boxing Gloves send for Spalding's complete catalogue of athletic sports; mailed free to any address.

"How to Become a Boxer." The best book of instruction ever published. Numerous full page illustrations taken from actual life. Pictures of all the prominent boxers. Price 10 cents.

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# Spalding Patent Striking Bags



Are made of the best materials in their respective grades and finished carefully and substantially. The bladders used are all fully guaranteed. All bags equipped with "ball and lace" fastening.

#### Single End Bags

Prices: \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$5.50, \$7.00.

#### Double End Bags

Prices: \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00.

For complete description of Spalding Striking Bags send for Spalding's Catalogue of all Athletic Sports; mailed free to any address.

#### "How to Punch the Bag"

By Young Corbett. Illustrated from photos showing the author at his training quarters, with description of all the blows. Fancy bag punching also included.

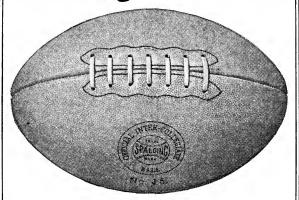
Price 10 cents.

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## A SPECIAL AWARD AND GRAND PRIZE

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and most attractive installation of Gymnastic Apparatus,
Base Ball and Athletic Supplies shown at the World's Fair.

## The Spalding Official Intercollegiate Foot Ball



WE have spared no expense in making this ball perfect in every detail, and offer it as the finest foot ball ever produced. Each ball is thoroughly tested, packed in a separate box and sealed, so that our customers are guaranteed a perfect ball inside when same is received with seal unbroken. A polished and nickel-plated brass foot ball inflater and lacing needle will be packed with each Intercollegiate foot ball without extra charge. Used exclusively by all the leading universities, colleges and athletic associations without exception.

No. J5. Complete, \$4.00

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Spalding's Athletic Library is devoted to all athletic sports and pastimes, indoor and outdoor, and is the recognized American cyclopedia of sport. Each book is complete in itself; and those sports which are governed by National Associations always designate Spalding's Athletic Library as the official publication. This gives to each book the official authority to contain the rules. Each year the books are brought up to date, with the latest rules, new ideas, new pictures and valuable information, thus making the series the most valuable of its kind in the world. The price, 10 cents per copy, places them in the reach of all, and no one's library can be complete unless all numbers are found therein.

#### No. 12-Association Foot Ball

Contains valuable information, diagrams of play, and rules for both the Gaelic and Association styles of play. Price 10 cents.



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By the world's champion, Michael Egan, of Jersey City. This book has been rewritten and brought up to date in every particular. Every play is thoroughly explained by text and diagram. The numerous illustrations consist of full pages made from photographs of Champion Egan, showing him in all his characteristic attitudes. Price 10 cents.

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History of the sport; diagram of curling rink; rules for curling; diagrams of play. Price 10 cents.

#### No. 23-Canoeing

By C. Bowyer Vaux. Paddling, sailing, cruising and racing canoes and their uses; canoeing and camping. Price 10 cents.



#### No. 27-College Athletics

M. C. Murphy, the well-known athletic trainer, now with Yale University, the author of this book, has written it especially for the schoolboy and college man, but it is invaluable for the athlete who wishes to excel in any branch of athletic sport. The subjects comprise the following articles: Training, starting, sprinting: how to train for the guarter half

ing; how to train for the quarter, half, mile and longer distances; walking; high and broad jumping; hardling; pole vaulting; throwing the hammer. Illustrated. Price 10 cents.



## No. 29-Exercising With Pulley Weights

By Dr. Henry S. Anderson, instructor in heavy gymnastics Yale gymnasium, Anderson Normal School, Chautauqua University. In conjunction with a chest machine anyone with this book can become perfectly developed. Contains all the various movements necessary to be-

come proficient and of well-developed physique. Price 10 cents,



#### No. 40-Archery

By J. S. Mitchel. An introductory chapter on the use of the bow and arrow; archery of the present day; the bow and how to use it, with practical illustrations on the right and wrong method of aiming. Price 10 cents.

#### No. 55-Official Sporting Rules

Contains rules not found in other publications for the government of many sports; rules for wrestling, cross-country running, shuffleboard, skating, snowsheeing, quoits, potate racing, professional racing, racquets, pigeon flying, dog racing, pistol and revolver shooting. Price 10 cents.



#### No. 87-Athletic Primer

Edited by James E. Sullivan, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union; tells how to organize an athletic club, how to conduct an athletic meeting, and gives rules for the government of athletic meetings; contents also include directions for building a track and laying out athletic grounds, and a very instructive article on training; fully illustrated with pictures of leading athletes in action. Price 10 cents.

#### No. 102-Ground Tumbling

By Prof. Henry Walter Worth, who was for years physica! director of the Armour Institute of Technology. Any boy, by reading this book and following the instructions, which are drawn from life, can become a proficient tumbler: all the various tricks explained. Price 10 cents.

#### No. 104-The Grading of Gymnastic Exercises

By G. M. Martin, Physical Director of the Y. M. C. A. of Youngstown, Ohio. It is a book that should be in the hands of every physical director of the Y. M. C. A., school, club, college, etc. The contents comprise: The place of the class in physical training; grading of exercises and season schedules—grading of men, grading of exercises, season schedules for various classes, elementary and advanced classes, leaders, optional exercises, examinations, college and school work; calisthenic exercises, graded apparatus exercises and general massed class exercises. Nearly 200 pages. Price 10 cents.





#### No. 124-How to Become a Cymnast

By Robert Stoll, of the New York A. C., the American champion on the flying rings from 1885 to 1892. Any boy who frequents a gymnasium can easily follow the illustrations and instructions in this book and with a little practice become proficient on the horizontal and parallel bars, the trapeze or the "horse." Price 10 cents.



#### No. 128-How to Row

By E. J. Giannini, of the New York A. C., one of America's most famous amateur oarsmen and champions. This book will instruct any one who is a lover of rowing how to become an expert. It is fully illustrated, showing how to hold the oars, the finish of the stroke and other information that will prove valuable to the beginner. Contains also the official

laws of boat racing of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen. Price 10 cents.



#### No. 129-Water Polo

By Gus Sundstrom, instructor at the New York A. C. It treats of every detail, the individual work of the players, the practice of the team, how to throw the ball, with illustrations and many valuable hints. Price 10 cents.



#### No. 135 - Official Handbook of the A. A. U. of the United States

The A. A. U. is the governing body of athletes in the United States of America, and all games must be held under its rules. which are exclusively published in this handbook, and a copy should be in the hands of every athlete and every club

officer in America. This book contains the official rules for running. jumping, weight throwing, hurdling, pole vaulting, swimming, boxing, wrestling, etc., and is an encyclopedia in itself. Price 10 cents.

#### No. 136-Official Y. M. C. A. Handbook

Edited by G. T. Hepbron, the well-known athletic authority. It contains the official rules governing all sports under the jurisdiction of the Y. M. C. A., a complete report of the physical directors' conference, official Y. M. C. A. scoring tables, pentathlon rules, many pictures of the leading Y. M. C. A. athletes of the country, official Y. M. C. A. athletic rules, constitution and by-laws of the Athletic League of Y. M. C. A., all around indoor test, volley ball rules; illustrated. Price 10 cents.

#### No. 138-Official Croquet Guide

Contains directions for playing, diagrams of important strokes, description of grounds, instructions for the beginner, terms used in the game, and the official playing rules. Price 10 cents.

#### No. 140-Wrestling

Catch as catch can style. By E. H. Hitchcock, M. D., of Cornell, and R. F. Nelligan, of Amherst College. The book contains nearly seventy illustrations of the different holds, photographed especially and so described that anybody who desires to become expert in wrestling can with little effort learn every one. Price 10 cents.

#### No. 142-Physical Training Simplified

By Prof. E. B. Warman, the well-known physical culture expert. Is a complete, thorough and practical book where the whole man is considered—brain and body. By following the instructions no apparatus is required. The book is adapted for both sexes. The exercises comprise directions as follows: how to stand; how to sit; how to rest; breathing; exercises for the fingers, wrists, elbows, shoulders, neck, hips, knees, ankles; a word about the muscles; the arms and thighs; shoulders and chest; waist; sides; back and abdomen; bowing: bending; twisting; the liver squeezer, etc., etc., Fully illustrated. Price 10 cents.



### No. 143 – Indian Clubs and Dumb-Bells

Two of the most popular forms of home or gymnasium exercise. This book is written by America's amateur champion club swinger, J. H. Dougherty. It is clearly illustrated, by which any novice can become an expert. Price 10 cents.

#### No. 149-The Care of the Body

A book that all who value health should read and follow its instructions. By Prof. E. B. Warman, the well known lecturer and authority on physical culture. The subject is thoroughly treated, as a glance at the following small portion of the contents shows: An all-around athlete; muscular Christianity; eating; diet—various opinions; bill of fare for brain workers; bill of fare for muscle-makers; what to eat and drink; a simple diet; an opinion on brain food; why is food required? drinking water; nutrition—how food nourishes the body; a day's food, how used; constituents of a day's ration—beefsteak, potatoes bread, butter, water; germs of disease; etc. Price 10 cents.



#### No. 154-Field Hockey

To those in need of vigorous and healthful out-of-doors exercise, this game is recommended highly. Its healthful attributes are manifold and the interest of player and spectator alike is kept active throughout the progress of the game. The game is prominent in the sports at Vassar, Smith, Wellesley, Bryn Mawr and other leading colleges. Price 10 cents.



#### No. 156-The Athlete's Guide

How to become an athlete. It contains full instructions for the beginner, telling how to sprint, hurdle, jump and throw weights, general hints on training; in fact, this book is one of the most complete on the subject that has ever appeared. Special chapters contain valuable advice to beginners and important A. A. U. rules and their explanations, while the plctures

comprise many scenes showing champions in action. Price 10 cents.



#### No. 157-How to Play Lawn Tennis

A complete description of lawn tennis; a lesson for beginners and directions telling how to make the most important strokes; styles and skill of the experts; the American twist service; how to build and keep a court. Illustrated from photographs of leading players in action. Price 10 cents,

#### No. 158-Indoor and Outdoor Gymnastic Games

Without question one of the best books of its kind ever published. Compiled by Prof. A. M. Chesley, the well-known Y. M. C. A. physical director. It is a book that will prove valuable to indoor and outdoor gymnasiums, schools, outings and gatherings where there are a number to be amused. The games described comprise a list of 120, divided into several groups. Price 10 cents.



## No. 161-Ten Minutes' Exercise for Busy Men

By Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick, superintendent of physical training in the New York public schools. Anyone who is looking for a concise and complete course of physical education at home would do well to procure a copy of this book. Ten minutes' work as directed is exercise anyone can follow. It already has had a large

sale and has been highly commended by all who have followed its instructions. Nearly 100 pages of illustrations and 100 of text. Price 10 cents.



## No. 162-How to Become a Boxer

For many years books have been issued on the art of boxing, but it has remained for us to arrange a book that we think is sure to fill all demands. It contains over 70 pages of illustrations showing all the latest blows, posed especially for this book under the supervision of one of the best instructors of boxing in the United States, who makes a specialty of teaching and

who makes a specialty of teaching and anyone can easily become a proficient boxer. The book also contains pictures of all the well known boxers. A partial list of the 200 pages of the book include: A history of boxing; how to box; the correct position; the hands; clenching the fist; the art of gauging distance; the first principles of hitting; the elements of defence; feinting; knockout blows; the chin punch; the blow under the ear; the famous solar plexus knockout; the heart blow; famous blows and their originators: Fitzsimmons' contribution; the McCoy corkscrew; the kidney punch; the liver punch; the science of boxing; proper position of hand and arm; left hook to face; hook to the jaw; how to deliver the solar plexus; correct delivery of a right uppercut; blocking a right swing and sending a right uppercut to chin; blocking a left swing and sending a left uppercut to chin; the side step; hints on training, diet and breathing; how to train; rules for boxing. Price 10 cents.



#### No. 165-The Art of Fencing

This is a new book by Regis and Louis Senac, of New York, famous instructors and leading authorities on the subject. Messrs. Senac give in detail how every move should be made, and tell it so clearly that anyone can follow the instructions. It is illustrated with sixty full page pictures, posed especially for this book. Price 10 cents.



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By Prof. E. B. Warman, the well-known exponent of physical culture. The most complete work on this special subject ever issued. By following the directions carefully anyone can become an expert. Price 10 cents.



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By M. W. Deshong. The need of a book on this interesting game has been felt by many who wished to know the fine points and tricks used by the experts. Deshong explains them, with illustrations, so that a novice can readily understand. Price 10 cents.

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Played with an air-inflated ball 6 feet in diameter, weighing about 50 pounds. A side consists of eleven men. This book contains the official rules and a sketch of the game; illustrated. Price 10 cents.



#### 171-Basket Ball for No. Women

Edited by Miss Senda Berenson, of Smith College. Contains the rules for basket ball for women as adopted by the conference on physical training, held in June, 1899, at

physical training, held in June, 1899, at Springfield, Mass., and articles on the following subjects: Psychological effects of basket ball for women, by Dr. Luther H. Gulick, superintendent of physical training in the schools of Greater New York; physiological effects of basket ball, by Theodore Hough, Ph. D.; significance of basket ball for women, by Senda Berenson; relative merit of the Y. M. C. A. rules and women's rules, by Augusta Lane Patrick; practical side of basket ball, by Ellen Emerson, B. K., Agnes Childs, A. B., Fanny Garrison, A. B.; A Plea for Basket Ball, by Julie Ellsbee Sullivan, Teachers' College, New York; diagram of field, showing position of team; illustrated with many pictures of basket ball teams. Price 10 cents.



#### No. 174-Distance and Cross Country Running

By George Orton, the famous University of Pennsylvania runner. Tells how to become proficient at the quarter, half, mile, the longer distances, and cross-country running and steeplechasing, with instructions for training and schedules to be observed when preparing for a contest. Illustrated with numerous pictures of

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#### No. 177-How to Swim

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for education in swimming; swimming as an exercise and for development; land drill exercises; plain swimming; best methods of learning; the breast stroke; breathing; under-arm side stroke; scientific strokes-over-arm side stroke; double over-arm or "trudgeon" stroke; touching and turning; training for racing; ornamental swimming; floating; diving; running header; back dive; diving feet foremost; the propeller; marching on the water; swimming on the back; amateur swimming rules; amateur plunging rules, Price 10 cents.



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This is the official handbook of the Public Schools Athletic League, which embraces all the public schools of Greater New York. It contains the official rules that govern all the contests of the league, and constitution, by-laws and officers. Edited by Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick, superintendent of physical education in the New York public schools, and Wm. C. J. Kelly, secretary of the league. Illustrated. Price 10 cents.



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## No. 224-How to Play the Outfield.

Compiled especially for the young player who would become an expert. The best book on playing the outfield that has ever been published. There are just as many tricks to be learned, before a player can be a competent fielder, as there are in any other position on a nine, and this book explains them all. Illustrated with numerous

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There are so few men who can cover second base to perfection that their names can easily be called off by anyone who follows the game of base ball. Team owners who possess such players would not part with them for thousands of dollars. These men have been interviewed and their ideas incorporated in this book for the especial benefit of boys who want to know the fine points of play at this point of the diamond. Illustrated with full page pictures. Edited

by J. E. Wray, sporting editor Globe-Democrat, St. Louis. Price 10 cents.

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Third base is, in some respects, the most important of the infield. No major league team has ever won a pennant without a great third baseman. Collins of the Boston Americans and Leach of Pittsburg are two of the greatest third basemen the game has ever seen, and their teams owe much of the credit for pennants they have won to them. These men in this book describe just how they play the position. Everything a player should know is clearly set

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# A

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Shortstop is one of the hardest positions on the infield to fill, and quick thought and quick action are necessary for a player who expects to make good 23 a shortstop. The views of every well known player who covers this position have been sought in compiling this book, and it is offered as being the most complete book of its class ever

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Undoubtedly the best book on catching that has yet been published. Every boy who has hopes of being a clever catcher should read how well known players cover their position. Among the more noted ones who describe their methods of play in this book are Lou Criger of the Boston Americans, Johnnie Kling of the Chicago Nationals and Jack O'Connor of the St.

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A new, up-to-date book. Published for the first time this year. No boy can afford to be without a copy of it. Edited by John B. Foster of the Evening Telegram (New York). The object of this book is to aid the beginners who aspire to become clever twirlers, and its contents are the practical teaching of men who have reached the top as pitchers, and who have had experience, both as members of the best clubs playing base ball and as contenders against teams

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#### No. 231—How to Coach; How to Captain a Team; How to Manage a Team; How to Umpire: How to Organize a League.



A useful guide to all who are interested in the above subjects. Jimmy Collins, manager-captain of the Boston Americans, writes on coaching; M. J. Kelly of the St. Paul champions, on captaining; Al Buck-enberger of the Boston Nationals, on managing: Frank Dwyer of the American League staff, on umpiring: Fred Lake on minor leagues, and the editor of the book, T. H. Murnane, President of the New

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